

PUBLIC SERVICE
UPHELD AS GOAL
FOR EDUCATIONAlbany Conference Deplores
"Worship of Wealth and
Personal Power"LEADERSHIP IDEAL
IS PLEA OF SPEAKERSSelf-Effacement for Aid of
Others Called the Basis
of Real Success

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 16 (Special)

—Declaring that the professions and higher education in American institutions "are seriously threatened" through commercialism and "consequent worship of wealth and personal power," prominent educators and lawyers speaking before the sixty-first convention of the University of the State of New York, pleaded for a return to the original idea of public service of "educated leadership."

Neither wealth, fame nor personal aggrandizement are the criterions of real success, Theodore Francis Green, attorney of Providence, R. I., said.

"Real success is seeking after the good of the world, of rendering public service with all the abilities at one's command," he said. "It is self-effacement for the purpose of aiding others to the attainment of better things."

Trend of Commercialism

"Yet we have drifted away from these ideals in the professions. We have tended toward commercialism, and that has led to worship of power, attachment of professions to the rich as a class, to intolerance, disrespect for law and our American institutions have been threatened."

"The test of all professions and business is public service. It is the duty of the professional workers not only to live up to the ideals of their professions, but to convince the public that they are living up to them; that they are interested in their work from motives of public service."

"Man cannot be a law unto himself and show disrespect for the law of the country. There are men in the country today who feel that they are most successful when they evade the laws. These actions are a direct threat to American institutions."

Upholding Constitution

"The basic principles of the Constitution were laid down so that they would endure. They were not engrafted in the hearts of the people unless they are in the minds of the people and the American public today should give expression to these principles."

"The palliatives of an improved attitude in the professions lies in the inculcation of ideals by teachers to the students early in their training and by an outworking of the sense of public service after they have entered upon their life work."

"In the last few years there has been noticeable a higher regard for scholarship and a tendency to instill in the American youth the true ideals of success. We need a better administration of justice and a return to the fundamental principles of intelligent public-spirited citizenship, and not a pursuit of power at whatever cost through the channels of the professions."

Stressing the same theme, Dr. Samuel P. Capen, chancellor of the University of Buffalo, declared that the mass movement of claimants for college educations was being checked by elevating standards of admission until now they are generally 50 per cent higher than they were three years ago. This, he said, is bringing about a selectivity of candidates for the professions, from which it is becoming more possible to select, for such training those who are not mere wealth seekers, but those who have the sense of idealism and public service which should be the mark of the professional worker.

INDEX OF THE NEWS

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1925

Local

- Home-Made Beer Illegal
- Supreme Court Decision
- American Prosperity Ebb
- Would Revoke Chinese Treaty
- Eleven Candidates at City Club
- The Christian Science Monitor
- Paris Lighthouse Aide Billed
- Dry Schedule Made
- Two-Year Leave to Spain
- Meeting Aids Church Periodicals
- Recital Given on Orphonic Victoria

General

- Education Upholds Service Idea
- Rent Law Extension Urged
- Prince of Wales Reaches Hotel
- French Cabinet Approves Locarno
- Fact
- Women Prove Good Savers
- Unlabeled Ask Church Concord
- World News in Brief
- Eleven Candidates at City Club
- Labor Opposes Separate Party
- Unlabeled Ask Church Concord
- Children to Aid Aims of League
- Lisbon Awaits Country's Vote

Financial

- Steel and Motors Leaders
- New York Stock Market
- Boston Stocks
- Toronto Curb
- Steel Concerns
- Chicago Cloth Market
- New York Bond Market
- American Woolen Stock Higher

Sports

- Pittsburgh Wins World Title
- Canadian College Tennis
- Greenleaf Leading Rudolph

Features

- The Sundial
- Old Pantof Church, Built to Sway
- In the Wind
- Radio
- Household Arts, Crafts and Decoration
- The Home Forum
- Toleration
- Among the Railroads
- Musical Events, Art Motion Pictures
- Letters to the Editor
- The American Trail of the Ages
- The Week in London

Jewish Population
Increases in Palestine

By Special Cable

Jerusalem, Oct. 16

THE entry of 53,494 Jews to Palestine in the 12 months ended in September, and a natural increase amounting to 2000, have raised the Jewish population approximately to 145,000, a gain of 35 per cent in one year, compared with 13 per cent the preceding year. It is estimated that there was an Arab population of 815,000, compared with 806,000 in April, 1925.

Jewish statisticians declare that 5 per cent of the Jewish race has been on the move during the past 12 months, Palestine absorbing a larger share in view of the restriction in the United States and other countries.

WOMEN BECOME
WORTHY FACTOR
IN THRIFT HABITTheir Business With Banks
Steadily Increasing, Says
Woman Officer

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 1 (Special)

Women depositors in Illinois banks are opening 45 per cent of the new accounts in the State and their balances are usually about double those of men, Amy R. Hyde, advertising manager for the Union Bank of Chicago told the Financial Advertisers' Association at today's session of their tenth annual convention.

She added that it is not only the wife of the wage earner who saves, but rich women as well, all classes being included.

"One afternoon, at the bank," she said, "looking out on the street we saw an unkempt, ragged old woman plucking up sticks and I remarked, 'how pitiful.' Later we found she had an account with the Union Bank of Chicago—and it was an account of four figures."

"Women have yet much to learn. But—give them time—for woman is the mother of the race and it is natural for her to save and plan for both the present and the next generation. As such, she welcomes education in a field so vitally close to her home and womanly interests. In discussing ways in which women save, the speaker said:

1. When they purchased an article on sale, they deposited the difference between the sale price and the regular price.

2. Some persuaded their husbands to tip their wives at dinner just as they tip in a public restaurant.

3. Some pressed their husbands' suits (I thought that practice had gone out of date) and put the money saved in the bank.

4. Others had their own beautifying at home and saved the cost of shampoos and manicures.

5. A great many carefully watched all expenditures and banked what was left of the weekly allowance.

6. A small minority of them included savings in their budgets. Among other things it was brought out at the convention that the small investor has become very important in the banking world as a natural product of the United States' entrance into financial markets with war bonds, and should be developed through newspaper advertising.

Banks are abandoning the old style advertising which emphasized "cash" only and the rate of interest paid, and are conducting thrift and service campaigns, according to Hugh A. O'Donnell, assistant advertising manager of the New York Times.

OXFORD DEBATER SEES STRONG

BONDS OF FRIENDSHIP FORMED

Captain of English University Team That Will Meet 19

American College Groups Believes International

Relations Are Being Helped Thereby

"As the youth of England and America join in intellectual co-operation, through such means as international debating, they are forging strong bonds of friendship which will do much to insure future world peace," said H. V. Lloyd-Jones, captain of the Oxford University debating team which is meeting 19 eastern colleges and universities this fall, and which debates Harvard University in Symphony Hall tonight, on the topic:

"Resolved: That the growth and activities of the Socialist movement are detrimental to racial progress," with Oxford advocating the affirmative. At Yale next week the topic to be discussed is: "Resolved: That ignorance is bliss." Two Oxford men and one Yale speaker will speak for the affirmative, and vice versa on the negative. Prohibition, the recognition of Soviet Russia, and the World Court are other topics of discussion.

First Team Here in 1922

The first English team came to the United States in 1922, in response to a visit which had been made Oxford the previous year by Bates College, and since then Oxford has three times crossed the Atlantic, while Cambridge has come twice. Many Cambridge men have visited British universities meanwhile, and English groups have gone to South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand. Anglo-American debating has been sponsored by the Institute of International Education of New York,

New York Tenants Rallying
Forces to Extend Rent LawNeed Just as Great Now as When Laws Were
Enacted, Say Leaders—Hearing Date Set

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 16—Tenants and landlords are forming lines and strengthening their forces for and against the renewal of the state rent laws which expire on Feb. 15. Hearings before the New York State Commission on Housing and Regional Planning will start in the City Hall on Nov. 8. Later the matter will be taken to Albany. It is believed by those who are working for an extension of the laws enacted five years ago for the protection of tenants.

The rent laws now in force in New York City prohibit the eviction of a tenant except for one of four reasons. Samuel Rosenman, one of the authors of the law, explained. The four exceptions are: First, if the landlord wants the house for himself; second, if the tenant is a nuisance; third, if the building is to be torn down; and fourth, if the building is to be made into a co-operative apartment house.

The rent laws also provide that a tenant may, at any time, have his "moral presence" by court and also that a landlord cannot increase the rental charges unless he proves in court that an increased financial return on his property is equitable.

Mr. Rosenman declared he had no doubt that the present laws would be extended for another two years. He said, however, that the apartment house owners were engaged in a strong, organized campaign in opposition.

Extended Is Possible

Mr. Rosenman said it was "a practical certainty" that the 65 representatives of the five boroughs of New York City in the Legislature would vote for extension. Only 13 more votes are needed for the necessary majority. These, Mr. Rosenman said, will be forthcoming from the upstate districts as soon as sufficient "moral presence" is brought to bear upon those members who naturally are less familiar with rental problems here than their colleagues from New York.

More than several thousand questionnaires are being sent to tenants in all parts of the city. On these, the tenants are giving information about the size, condition and rental charge of their apartment. A statement of the amount of rent paid in 1920, in 1923 and in 1925 is included, as also the salary earned today and five years ago by the tenant.

"The more persons who fill out these questionnaires and the more who appear to plead their cause before the New York State Commission on Housing and Regional Planning on Nov. 8, the stronger will be the chances for an extension of the rent laws," Mr. Rosenman said. "Two years ago, 1000 tenants, going down in special omnibuses to the City Hall, made an effective showing. If we can have more this year, so much the better."

"The emergency that necessitated the laws five years ago still continues. The situation as regards the lower-priced apartments has not improved at all."

Plenty of Apartments

"The campaign of the apartment owners for abolishing the rent laws is established chiefly on the argument that there are plenty of apartments to be had, as shown by the large number of vacancies. They are conducting an expensive survey, and are getting statistics from all parts of the city about vacant apartments. This, of course, will be a criterion of the conditions affecting the working classes. The surplus of apartments is found only among those which are more expensive. There is a scarcity of cheaper apartments, and these are less expensive are being sub-

stantly converted into hotels.

The Court overruled Green's exceptions.

EVANGELINE'S LONG

WALK TO SEE 'BEAU'

PUZZLES THIS BOY

"Huh! Girls Today Wouldn't

Walk One Mile to See Him."

Is His Candid Opinion

ROCKFORD, Ill., Oct. 16 (P)—A

13-year-old Omaha boy after reading the "Adventures of Tom Sawyer," declared he liked the book, "but yet I think it is one of the worst books for boys in their mature age," Mabel Vogel explained before the Illinois Literary Association today.

He was one of 36,750 school children who helped to answer the old question of parent and teacher, "What shall the children read?" About 800 teachers in 35 cities collected the ballots cast by the youngsters and made their recommendations which resulted in the "Winnetka Graded Book List" of 700 books.

Another boy of Quincy, Mass., after reading "Evangeline," declared "it doesn't seem possible that a girl would walk so many miles for her beau when now a girl wouldn't walk one mile to see him."

FORESTRY DIRECTOR NAMED

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 16—At a meeting of the directors of the Connecticut Forestry Association, Samuel P. Senior of Bridgeport was elected as a director of the association.

NATIONS UNITE
IN SOLEMN PACT
TO END STRIFELocarno Rejoices at Great
Event—Success Due to
Concerted Efforts

LOCARNO, SWIT., Oct. 16 (P)—The Treaty of Locarno, embodying the security pact between the western European powers, was formally initiated by the powers' delegates late this afternoon.

The conference also adopted the arbitration treaties bearing on Germany's eastern frontiers. It was decided to publish the texts of the agreements in all the European capitals next Tuesday morning.

By Special Cable

LOCARNO, SWIT., Oct. 16—The Foreign Ministers of Great Britain, France, Germany, Belgium and Italy, at a conference this evening, will sign the western security pact. Dr. Eduard Benes and Count Skrzynski at the same time will do the same for the treaties of their respective countries with Germany. Austen Chamberlain remarked this morning that "this is the happiest birthday of my life," as he stood on the terrace of the Palace Hotel to receive a deputation. The Mayor and citizens of Locarno, accompanied by a band playing "God Save the King," came to offer him congratulations. A little girl dressed in the national costume and quaint sabots presented a beautiful bouquet of orchids to Mr. Chamberlain, who was visibly moved, and he handed it to his wife.

Last night, after the pact was prepared, the delegation gave a dinner to its political chief. The menu showed Mr. Chamberlain in an amusing caricature, receiving a bouquet of olive blossoms from leading members of the British delegation. There was a great display of fireworks on the lake with a representation of a ship bringing home the peace of Locarno. The final difficulties concerning the evacuation of Cologne are now happily adjusted, but the situation at one time was rather critical.

To Abstain From War

The pact now is an integral whole, including arbitration treaties for west and east, but for the latter Italy, Germany and Belgium take no responsibility, nor does France add its signature to them, merely reserving the right to go to the assistance of Poland and Czechoslovakia in case of German aggression against those countries, by virtue of its alliance with them. As the pact is so drawn that a refusal of arbitration will at once bring the League on the scene, the danger of separate action by any one state against another, in virtue of previous alliances, is removed. Germany can well give way on this point.

All nations who ultimately sign the pact will be pledged to abstain from war by settling their differences by peaceful methods. All signatories to the western pact will be equally bound to defend the Rhineland frontier for all time against violation. All, as Mr. Chamberlain said today, are on a par of equality in the treaty, the negotiations having been carried on in that spirit. Never once has the word "victor" or "vanquished" been mentioned in the negotiations here. No country at Locarno endeavored to triumph over another, but the same spirit of conciliation inspired all the foreign ministers and the same determination to put an end to the suspicions and hatreds led by the war.

Concessions on Both Sides

The conference thus may be said to be the most remarkable held since the Congress at Aix-la-Chapelle in 1818, when Castlereagh's wise policy of reconciliation brought France back to the comity of European nations. But the present treaty with its guarantee of a fixed Rhineland frontier—that frontier between France and Germany which has so often been contested—goes further than anything yet attempted, and it carried out in the spirit that prevailed at Locarno the peace of Europe will be secured for even a long time.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Soviet Legal Lights Waste

Months Chasing Half a Cent

Poor Peasant Fined 3 Kopecks for Taking Forest

Wood—Fine Canceled, and New Papers Filed

MOSCOW, Sept. 25 (Special Cor-

respondence)—The dictum of one of Dickens' characters that "the law is a ass," sometimes seems to find confirmation in the proletarian courts of the Soviet Union. A rather striking case in which an attempt to carry out all the legal regulations literally resulted in an enormous waste of time and energy recently occurred in a village near Moscow.

One of the poor peasants of the village went into the forest and broke off a decayed branch for firewood. Unfortunates for the peasant, the forester caught him in the act of breaking off the branch. Although the forester recognized that the branch was quite useless, he felt that the law against taking wood from the forest must be upheld, so he haled the peasant with the branch to the village soviet. Here several other peasants were called away from their work to serve as witnesses. The case, in preparing a long report on the case, to be submitted to the court.

Then a forestry expert was called in to appraise the value of the broken branch. He pronounced it worthless, and set a nominal value of 1 kopeck (half a cent). Then the case

Unofficial British Ambassador Returns

FRANCE GIVES
LOCARNO PACT
FULL APPROVALCouncil of Ministers Unani-
mous in Decision—Peace
Assured for GenerationCZECHOSLOVAKIA MAY
TURN TOWARD BERLINPoland, It Is Urged, Must
Draw Closer to Germany
and to Soviet Russia

PARIS, Oct. 16 (P)—The Council of

Ministers today gave unanimous approval to France's adherence to the Security Pact drawn up at Locarno.

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, Oct. 16—The agreement on the pact of Locarno, which was generally foreseen before the conference began, is nevertheless arousing considerable enthusiasm. The mere letter of the document, said a French diplomatist to the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, is not in itself the most important thing. The precise provisions are secondary, to the change of heart. What matters is that a new era is inaugurated by the rapprochement between France and Germany. They meet on an equal footing, they voluntarily put their signature to the peace pact, and even though their friendship is not real today it will tend to become so by reason of the fact of their formal association.

This means that peace is assured during the present generation, and although it is true the next generation will probably have forgotten the lessons of the Great War there will be a steady development of civilization in the framework of international law. Thus a prospect is opened by an event much greater than the event itself. The moment France and Germany join hands a decisive example is set for the rest of Europe.

French Hegemony Lost

Obviously the pact implies an entire regrouping of European nations. French hegemony is lost. Czechoslovakia, Germany, Poland, for a port, may turn its regard toward Berlin. Poland sees the situation changing and realizes that in spite of all controversy regarding the French right to traverse Germany if Poland is attacked the special association of the two countries is dissolved. The effect, however, is good. Poland must cultivate better relations with Russia and has indeed already begun to do so. It must also draw closer to Germany. Sooner or later a complete revision of the Polish territorial arrangement is inevitable and it is well that Poland is not encouraged to intransigence by France.

Turks Ready to Mollify

Generally, the French, though slightly skeptical, are pleased. Paul Painlevé, the Premier, is immediately sending a telegram of congratulations, accurately expressed the widespread feeling. Objections come from those who expect a breakup of the system of alliances in central Europe, which France had carefully constructed for its defense, and also from those who believe M. Briand has given undisclosed verbal promises regarding the occupation of the Rhineland and the Saar region. It is anticipated that the French demands for German disarmament will virtually cease.

A tact understanding on the conditions of Germany's entry into the League may weaken the League still further, for if one country is openly or secretly excused from participating in the sanctions on offending states, then other countries will take the same attitude. A special assembly of the League of Nations will probably be called in December or January to admit Germany.

It is prophesied that Russia will join the League a few years hence, while Turkey is ready to affiliate. It is noteworthy the many newspapers which have been doubtful about the genuine progress toward pacification implied in the Locarno conference are now praising the pact unreservedly.

German Comments on Pact

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Oct. 16—The optimism which reigned here last night in connection with the Security Pact conference was chilled somewhat by this morning's reports from Locarno, indicating that the Poles want Germany to conclude a security pact with them similar to that about to be signed in the west, and that no progress has been made in the Rhineland question.

The Conservatives already speak of the "false peace alarm," but even the Social Democrats, Vorwärts heads its reports this morning, "Rocks in Front of Port." Germany is strongly opposed to renouncing all claims to a revision of frontiers in the east as it did in the west, and even in Social Democratic circles it is held no German government was ever able to overcome this opposition among the people.

It is, moreover, pointed out here, that the date of the western pact is bound up with arbitral agreements in the East, since both according to France's wish, hang together. On the other hand, the Conservatives declare that without fulfillment of Germany's wishes for a modification of the occupation of the Rhineland, a Rhineland regime pact is unacceptable to them.

PRINCE OF WALES

Crowds Greet King George's Eldest Son, After an Extended Voyage to British Possessions and South American Cities.

PRINCE ADMITS

HE'S NO EXPERT

ON TELESCOPES

"No Good at This Sort of

Thing" He Says as He Pulls

Cord at Yale Observatory

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 16 (P)—

The knowledge of the Prince of Wales in connection with the mechanism of large telescopes is limited. This the Prince admitted himself during his visit to Johannesburg, South Africa, last June, according to a story written by Prof. Frank Schlesinger, director of the Yale University Observatory and published in the Yale Alumni Weekly describing the huge Yale telescope and observatory at Johannesburg. The Prince was invited to open the observatory publicly. Professor Schlesinger writes and unlocked the door and pulled the cord that starts the driving mechanism of the telescope.

"The driving mechanism of a telescope of this size is always new in starting," Professor Schlesinger's story continues, "and the Prince thought the mechanism had not started at all. Giving the cord a second and more vigorous pull, he expressed himself in a language he must have learned on Long Island or in Canada, 'Gosh, I'm no good at this sort of thing.'"

LIONS TO CONVENE

AT SAN FRANCISCO

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 16 (Spec-

ial)—San Francisco was selected for the place to hold the 1926 annual convention on July 20 to 24, at the meeting of the executive committee of Lions International officers held here yesterday in connection with the conference of New England Lion clubs.

BRITISH PRINCE
REACHES HOME

Heir to Throne Returns to

England After Trip of

25,000 Miles

LONDON, Oct. 16 (P)—Not even

PROSPERITY ERA FORECAST FOR AMERICA

Industrial Stage Set for Profit, Leaders Tell Cotton Convention

American industry is today launched upon an era of stable and long-enduring prosperity, and the conditions will depend fundamentally upon a sound world peace and the further elimination of waste in production. This in summary is the view mutually expressed by two industrial leaders of international repute—Col. Francis Willey, president of the British Federation of Industries, and William M. MacColl, president of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers at the annual banquet of the cotton association in Boston.

"Anyone coming to the United States and having the advantage of talking to informed men must be impressed with the fundamental conditions that justify immediate prosperity," Colonel Willey declared. "The stage in the United States seems set for it. The financial condition is exceptionally sound."

The fashion for low inventories has released a volume of funds. Increased efficiency in the last three years has helped to keep the price level down. Transportation has been accelerated. The output per worker has been increased 17 per cent since pre-war. I believe earnings have risen, contentment is abroad.

This increased efficiency permits a greater volume of production with a lower labor force. You have surmounted reduced immigration and increased efficiency has removed the need for plant expansion. There are more resources available for dividends, therefore your substantial stock market activity.

Foreign Investment
"You are going to have more resources available for foreign investment. There appears need for popularizing the habit of foreign investment. The United States in so short a time being changed from a debtor to a creditor country must be an increased investor abroad."

"The country has not yet as a whole realized that a creditor country must not aim at getting its foreign debts repaid. At best they can get remittances of interest, and to make the world go at all, the policy must be to let the United States pay for the war is a precedent, they may have to loan every year sufficient to pay interest on their foreign investments."

"Those loans will quicken world trade. You have the resources and the United States must have confidence in foreign investments. There is need for the placing of these investments primarily in reproduction enterprises in borrower countries, then will these rivulets of assistance bring back rivers of foreign purchases."

Colonel Willey pointed out that as the nations of the world become more and more dependent upon each other for the interchange of goods, prosperity is dependent basically upon the maintenance of international peace. He said that it was particularly needful for the balance of world trade that the United States should exercise its influence to obtain an early settlement of the debt question.

Mr. MacColl declared that conditions prevailing in the United States were such as to give ground for the most optimistic views of industrial prosperity. He said that he viewed with confidence the steady and continuing improvement in the textile industry.

An increasing number of mills are now running at capacity, he said, observing that the south had been noticeably forward in its development of the textile plants.

Textile Revival
"Northern manufacturers recognize that textile problems will no longer be sectional, but in a large measure national," he added. "We desire the closest harmony and co-operation with the south in the solution of these problems."

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Robert Stanley Rose, C.S. member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Massachusetts, at the Church of Christ, Scientist, Dedham, in Memorial Hall, 8.

Address: "Summer With the League of Nations," by Prof. Manley O. Hudson, Honis Professor of International Law, Harvard University, at dinner under the auspices of the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association, Massachusetts Branch, Twentieth Century Club, 3, Joy Street, 7.

International debate, Harvard vs. Oxford, "Resolved, That the Growth and Activities of the Socialized Movement are Detrimental to Social Progress," Symposium Hall, 8:15.

Radio Show, Mechanics Building, 1 to 10 p. m.
Boston Food Show, Horticultural Hall, 1 to 10 p. m.

Theaters
Castle Square—"The Irish Rover," 8:15.
Copley—"The Bad Man," 8:15.
Hollis—Glenn Hunter in "Young Woodstock," 8:15.
McKee—"Rose-Marie," 8.

New Park—"The Show-Off," 8:15.
Hubert—"The Student Prince," 8:15.
Tremont—"Seven Heavens," 8:15.

Photography
Tremont Temple—"The Iron Horse," 2:15, 8:15.

Music
Jordan Hall—Julie Cardona, violinist, 8:15.

Events Tomorrow
Address: "The Aspects of Modern Poetry," by Alfred Noyes, Women's City Club of Boston.

Address: "The Modern Movement in the Theater," by John Mason Brown, illustrated by E. E. Clive, Twentieth Century Club, 3, Joy Street, 1 p. m.

Jordan Hall—Beryl Rubinstein, pianist, 2.

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Hon of matters pertaining to our common interests.
"Keen competition in the sale of merchandise will undoubtedly exist, but this competition should be carried to the extent of causing unfavorable business for all. As time goes on north and south will undoubtedly adjust themselves to the manufacture of that product for which they are best suited economically and geographically."
"Greater attention to intelligent merchandising is more essential than ever before. The ability to know what your mill is best suited to make and to turn out that product economically and quickly will largely govern success in the future. Attention is now being given to the possibility of establishing universal standards of staple. This is a difficult problem, and may have to be preceded by the perfecting of automatic machines to pull and measure staple."

At the afternoon session Mr. MacColl of the Lorraine Manufacturing Company, Pawtucket, R. I., was unanimously elected president of the association, succeeding Morgan Butler of Boston.
Other officers were chosen as follows: Senior vice-president, Russell H. Leonard of Boston, of the Ipswich and Peppercorn manufacturing companies; Junior vice-president, John A. Sweetser of Bliss, Fabyan, Boston; directors for three years, C. F. Broughton of the Wamsutta Mills, A. E. Colby of the Pacific Mills, Philip M. of the Dana Warp Mill of Westport, Me., John A. of the Harmony Mills of Cohoes, N. Y., and James O. Thompson, Jr., of the New Bedford Cotton Mills; director for one year, Dexter Stevens of the Essex Mills, Rhode Island; representative to national council, Russell H. Leonard.

CITY REGISTRATION SETS NEW RECORD

Total of 232,668 Is Highest for Municipal Contests

Registration for the municipal election to be held on Nov. 3 was completed in Boston at 10 o'clock Wednesday night. The Board of Election Commissioners later announced that 232,668 citizens had enrolled. This is said to be a record figure for municipal elections, although last year when James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, was a candidate for Governor, the registration was nearly 15,000 higher.

Yesterday's registration showed an increase of 16,354 men voters, as compared with the 116,908 registration mark in 1917, when Andrew J. Peters was a candidate for the mayoralty before women were voters. The total figures by wards for men and women follow:

Ward	Men	Women	Total
1	8,241	4,444	12,685
2	7,085	5,189	12,274
3	7,747	2,084	9,831
4	6,189	4,724	10,913
5	5,136	4,261	9,397
6	6,281	4,090	10,371
7	6,189	4,724	10,913
8	5,210	3,959	9,169
9	5,863	2,844	8,707
10	5,270	4,803	10,073
11	5,725	4,513	10,238
12	5,809	4,256	10,065
13	5,809	4,256	10,065
14	5,732	4,013	9,745
15	5,588	5,052	10,640
16	5,588	5,052	10,640
17	5,588	5,052	10,640
18	5,588	5,052	10,640
19	5,588	5,052	10,640
20	5,588	5,052	10,640
21	5,588	5,052	10,640
22	5,588	5,052	10,640
23	5,588	5,052	10,640
24	5,588	5,052	10,640
25	5,588	5,052	10,640
26	5,588	5,052	10,640
27	5,588	5,052	10,640
28	5,588	5,052	10,640
29	5,588	5,052	10,640
30	5,588	5,052	10,640
31	5,588	5,052	10,640
32	5,588	5,052	10,640
33	5,588	5,052	10,640
34	5,588	5,052	10,640
35	5,588	5,052	10,640
36	5,588	5,052	10,640
37	5,588	5,052	10,640
38	5,588	5,052	10,640
39	5,588	5,052	10,640
40	5,588	5,052	10,640
41	5,588	5,052	10,640
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97	5,588	5,052	10,640
98	5,588	5,052	10,640
99	5,588	5,052	10,640
100	5,588	5,052	10,640

VIRGINIANS ON WAY TO PLYMOUTH ROCK

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 16.—Prominent business men of Virginia, West Virginia and North Carolina, in the course of their tour through New England, were guests of the city last night and this forenoon.

The feature of the reception last night was a dinner tendered them by the New Bedford Chamber of Commerce at the New Bedford Hotel, followed by a visit to the Old Dartmouth Historical Society to view old whaling relics.

An inspection tour of some of the leading cotton mills and glass factories of the city was made today, the party leaving later for Plymouth by way of the Cape Cod Canal.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Saturday, probably with showers Saturday. Little change in temperature, moderate to fresh southerly winds.

New England: Increasing cloudiness followed by rain late tonight or Saturday; rising temperature, increasing southerly winds.

Official Temperatures	
(8 a. m. Standard time, 5th meridian)	(8 a. m. Standard time, 5th meridian)
Albany	45
Atlantic City ..	32
Boston	48
Buffalo	30
Chicago	32
Cleveland	32
Denver	48
Detroit	48
Eastport	48
El Paso	48
Hatteras	48
Helena	48
Hickory	48
Kansas City ..	48
Los Angeles ..	58

High Tides at Boston
Friday, 10:32 p. m.; Saturday, 10:31 a. m.
Light all vehicles at 5:34 p. m.



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AMERICA'S FINEST
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ASK YOUR DEALER

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One of the Largest Retailers of Meats in America

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1300 Beacon Street (College Corner) BROOKLINE	137 Harvard Avenue ALLSTON	76 Munroe Street LYNN
NEWBURYPORT	SALEM	BEVERLY
44 State Street	256 Essex Street	250 Cabot Street
7 Market Square, Amesbury		6 High Street, Danvers



BRIG-GEN. DUNN HAS QUALIFIED

Election Board Certifies to
3117 Names on His
Petitions

Brig-Gen. John H. Dunn, formerly commissioner of the Department of Soldiers' Relief of Boston and formerly chairman of the Department of Street Commissioners, this morning was qualified by the Department of Election Commissioners of Boston as a candidate for Mayor of Boston. The election commissioners certified to 3117 names on his nomination petitions.

One or two other candidates in the contest for the mayoralty of Boston will be certified the election board late this afternoon. The election commissioners have yet to certify the petitions of James T. Purcell of the present City Council of Boston; Miss Francis H. Burrill, five years State Treasurer of Massachusetts and at present a member of the Executive Council; and James T. Moriarty, president of the present City Council, and that candidate for Mayor who bears the endorsement of the Boston Central Labor Union.

The candidates for Mayor whose nomination papers the election commissioners are at present working upon, Alonzo B. Cook, State Auditor, is assumed of 881 certified petitions with many more nomination petitions to be filed by Joseph H. O'Neill, chairman of the executive committee of the Federal National Bank, 1152 names; Dr. Walter G. McGaughey, 2775 certified names, and Daniel H. Coakley, 2669 petitioners.

It is believed that the candidates whose petitions have been verified to the extent given, will by reason of the number of filed nomination petitions, be able to qualify for the Mayoralty contest.

Paul H. Coakley, who has filed 2669 names of registered petitioners for Mayor, announced today that he will open his formal campaign for Mayor on Saturday night in Brighton where he will speak for himself at many house parties.

Michael Joseph Curley, one of the 17 to enter the race, failed to file any nomination papers whatever, so there can be, at the utmost, but 16 candidates for Mayor of Boston on Nov. 3.

Francis A. Campbell, clerk of the Suffolk County Superior Criminal Court, was announced last night to have filed more than 3300 names of certified voters on his petitions to be nominated for Mayor.

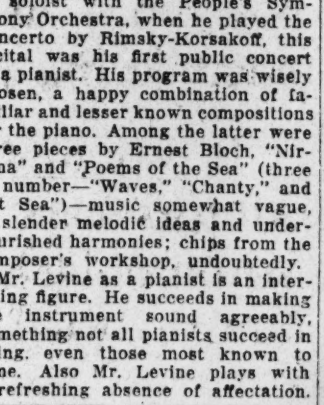
Harry N. Guterman of ward 12, old ward 16, of Dorchester, Boston attorney and a citizen who has been active in municipal affairs without formerly aspiring for political place, is today waging an active campaign to be elected a member of the Boston City Council from his ward. Mr. Guterman has a good organization at work for him in his ward and he is telling the people that if they elect him he will make Boston's practical well-being his real platform of performance when he is seated.

Mayor Curley, who sought to end the present chaotic campaign for Mayor of Boston in the selection of a Democrat, who would be the presence of the majority of Democrats obtained through a primary conducted through the mails, is mailing out today more than 95,000 blank voting cards to electors throughout the city for an expression of their opinion as to the most available Democrat for the mayoralty.

The candidates, as a rule, refused to express their acquiescence to his plan. But the Mayor insists on asking the Democrats whom they believe to be their candidate, believing that if the Democratic field is crowded Malcolm E. Nichols, Republican, will win.

MUSIC
Henry Levine, pianist, gave a recital last night in Jordan Hall. Mr. Levine is known in Boston as the correspondent for Musical America, and save for an appearance last year as soloist with the People's Symphony Orchestra, when he played the Concerto by Rimsky-Korsakov, this recital was his first public one as a pianist. His program was wisely chosen, a happy combination of familiar and lesser known compositions for the piano. Among the latter were three pieces by Ernest Bloch, "Nirvana" and "Poems of the Sea" (three in number)—"Waves," "Chant," and "At Sea"—music somewhat vague, of slender melodic ideas and undernourished harmonies; chips from the composer's workshop, undoubtedly.

Mr. Levine as a pianist is an interesting figure. He succeeds in making the instrument sound agreeably, something not all pianists succeed in doing, even those most known to fame. Also Mr. Levine plays with a refreshing absence of affectation.



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Boston, Mass.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages

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If your dealer cannot supply you telephone
Beach 6770 (Boston)

NATIONS UNITE IN SOLEMN PACT

(Continued from Page 1)

er time than by the agreement at Aix-la-Chapelle.
Concessions made on one side have been met by concessions on the other. To Aristide Briand belongs the credit of making it possible for Poland and Germany to enter into a treaty of arbitration which will give room for a peaceful exploration of their differences and future adjustments of frontiers, with compensating advantages to Poland. To Dr. Hans Luther and Dr. Gustav Stresemann, who faced the outcry from the German Nationalists that they were selling Germany's right to the recovery of Alsace-Lorraine in a war of revenge, must be attributed a far wider outlook on the world than is usually attributed to Prussian statesmen.

Dr. Stresemann, whom the Monitor correspondent has learned to know, is a true democrat, with a broad sympathy, which enables him to visualize European nations as the same family, whose interests are the same. He understands that all countries must be interdependent, the prosperity of each depending on the good will of the neighbors. He would like to see Europe refashioned on the model of the United States, each state a member of the same family of nations, bound together by such a bond of common interests that war would be as unthinkable in Europe as in the United States.

Ideals in Picture
The ideals were brought into the picture of the Locarno conference. This conception of Europe, or something like it, supplied the underlying motive for the common effort of all foreign ministers here. To Mr. Chamberlain belongs the credit of playing the "honest broker" who, presiding unofficially at the council table, by smiles, friendly gestures and wise counsel, kept the discussion going until an agreement was reached. He entirely belied the allegation of his critics that he could not abide unofficially at the council table, by smiles, friendly gestures and wise counsel, kept the discussion going until an agreement was reached.

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11 CANDIDATES AT CITY CLUB

Mayoral Aspirants Tell Members "What They'll Do" If Elected

Eleven candidates for the position of Mayor of Boston, one woman and 10 men, told an audience of members of the Boston City Club estimated at more than 1000 in the club's auditorium last night why they are aspirants for the place and how they would endeavor to discharge its duties. Samuel E. Winslow, former Representative presided, while from a far corner in the large hall, Governor Fuller and John F. Fitzgerald, two Mayors of Boston, were spectators.

Those who spoke were: Malcolm E. Nichols, John A. Kellher, Brig. Gen. John H. Dunn, William T. A. Fitzgerald, Thomas C. O'Brien, Miss Frances G. Curtis, Charles L. Burrill, James T. Moriarty, Dr. Walter G. McGahey, Theodore A. Glynn, Joseph H. O'Neil.

Mr. Kellher was not in the auditorium in person, but a statement he had prepared was read by Charles E. Hatfield of Newton, in which he said that if elected he would appoint efficient men to conduct the municipal departments, and not interfere with them. General Dunn said he would investigate the administration of the assessing department of the city, and "cut all the red tape."

Mr. Fitzgerald based his appeal for suffrages on the taxation issue and the housing problem. District Attorney O'Brien said he would make a thorough official renovation in Boston City Hall. Miss Curtis said that municipal conditions in Boston were such that a woman could do much more than a man to correct them, and that if elected she would appoint the best men available as heads of the city departments. Mr. Burrill said that he represented no faction, no race, no creed, nor party, and promised to bring about many changes in the municipal government and all for its betterment. Mr. Moriarty said that he is a candidate because he believes that the people need a man in City Hall who will represent them without thinking of his own

interests all of the time. Commissioner Glynn said he is running to "save Boston from the Republicans." Joseph H. O'Neil promised to work on the traffic problem and to add to the city's port facilities, and development of the airport.

ACTIVITY IS SHOWN IN MILLS OF LOWELL

Thousands of Bales of Raw Cotton Entering Yards

LOWELL, Mass., Oct. 16 (Special).—Thousands of bales of raw cotton are coming into the mill yards, and for the first time in six months, all of the Abbott chain mills in Lowell are operating in regular rotation.

The figures for last month show that receipts of cotton by local mills were only 3567 bales. Since the first of October textile mills have received a total of 11,500 bales, and it is expected at this rate that the October total receipts will reach 25,000. Mills that have been buying only in spot order quantities, limited to weekly purchases, are now getting cars twice and three times a week.

At the Abbott mills there is some night work in progress. The Merrimack mills are operating 800 looms 24 hours a day regularly, with work promised until Christmas. The Tremont and Suffolk mills are operating night shifts. The Massachusetts and Appleton mills are operating nights until 4 o'clock in the morning.

The New England southern mills and the Abbott chain mills in Lowell, Bigelow-Hartford old plant, as well as the Ames corporation, are busy on new-style goods, some of the proportioned rayon quality and with large range in colors to suit any demand for something new.

MR. HINES RESIGNS

George F. Hines, membership secretary of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, will resign on Nov. 1 to become general secretary of the Haverhill Chamber. He will succeed William E. Hartwell. Mr. Hines has been with the Boston Chamber for the past seven years, and during that period the membership has increased from 3500 to 8000.

SUPREME COURT UPHOLDS B. & M.

Vacates Order That Rail- road Rebuild Part of Street in Greenfield

The full bench of the Supreme Court has found that the financial straits of the Boston & Maine Railroad, the collapse of a Greenfield street railway line and general economic changes are sufficient to warrant the vacating of a 1917 decree of the court by which the railroad was ordered to reconstruct Silver Street, Greenfield, at a point where it crossed the railroad right of way.



Harvard Debaters, Left to Right: Dwight W. Chapman, Barrett Williams, Raymond S. Fanning.

A special commission to which the issue between the railroad and the town of Greenfield was left, following the filing of a petition in 1911 by the town's selectmen seeking the abolition of the grade crossing, reported plans which the Supreme Court approved. This commission comprised Stephen S. Taft, Henry P. Field and Thomas J. O'Connor.

The railroad failed to comply with the decree made May 8, 1917 and last year the town petitioned for an order that the railroad be peremptorily required to make the changes. The Boston & Maine thereupon filed a petition asking the court to direct the commission to review the entire matter.

The railroad set forth in its petition that since 1917 the Connecticut Valley Street Railway, which was originally assessed 10 per cent of the cost of the grade-crossing resection of the street dispute between engine brotherhoods and the western Maryland Railroad. About 500 employees are affected in the strike, which was effective at 6 a. m., Oct. 15, according to unofficial advices of the board.

Oxford, Eng. (AP)—The Oxford school was outstanding for its great proportion of women students. They were numerous in all lecture rooms and offices, well on their feet, the men, especially in the libraries. Oxford experience shows that women in a university are more conscientious and hard working than men, without winning proportionate honors in final examinations.

Chicago (AP)—Erection of a \$1,000,000 theater on Michigan avenue within a year is promised by Florenz Ziegfeld, the producer. Chicago theaters in which his productions run are too small and ticket scalpers are charging \$11 for tickets for which the theater gets \$4.40, Mr. Ziegfeld says.

Prescott, Ariz. (AP)—The Arizona conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church went on record in favor of the unification of the southern and northern branches of the church by a standing vote of 29 to 8.

New Orleans (AP)—George J. Santa Cruz of Gulfport, Miss., president of the Port Ship Service, Inc., who has been recommended to President Coolidge for the vacancy on the United States Shipping Board caused by the resignation of Frederick L. Thompson of Mobile, Ala., denies reports that he has refused to consider acceptance of the post.

Washington (AP)—The Theodore Roosevelt memorial design by John Russell Pope, New York architect, was described here as a marble fountain of heroic proportions, with a circular granite base more than 100 feet in diameter. It would be constructed south of the White House on the edge of the tidal basin in Potomac Park. Details are being withheld by the Memorial Association, which intends to lay them before Congress for approval.

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versity School of Education. Henry Shattuck, chairman of the Massachusetts House Committee of Ways and Means, who was to speak this Friday, will speak on Oct. 23. The lectures are held Friday evenings at 525 Boylston Street and are open to the public.

VERMONT COUNCIL TO MEET
BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Oct. 16 (Special).—The Vermont Council of Religious Education will hold its annual meeting here during the three days beginning Nov. 2. It is expected that the gathering will be the largest religious assemblage in Vermont this year.



Underwood & Underwood
The Oxford Debaters, Left to Right: H. V. S. Wedderburn, H. V. Lloyd-Jones, R. H. Bernays.

The American Board of Foreign Missions announced today through the Associated Press that by the vote of its prudential committee it favored the revision of treaties with China to give that Nation a greater autonomy and as a step in that direction stood ready to abandon its special missionary privileges under which it has worked in China since 1847. At the same time the board expressed the opinion that China should define by legislation the rights of missions and declare itself for religious liberty. The board in its statement said that it favored an early revision of the treaties so as to give application to the principles agreed upon at the Washington conference in 1922.

"The American board is especially interested," it said, "in the removal of those treaty provisions which accord special privileges to missions and missionaries. It urges that when the respective government negotiates the new treaties it be understood

WOULD REVISE CHINESE TREATY

American Board of Foreign Missions Ready to Aban- don Special Privileges

Importance of such debates. The respective countries have seemed to develop two styles of debating—the American legal and dry; the British parliamentary and witty. The first American team to debate in England was barely understandable, so technical was its style, but as time went on the advantages of the respective systems were joined one to the other, so that now the British speakers adhere more closely to cold facts, while Americans minimize their technical material. If in no way than by bringing about a change in systems of debate, international contests have proved their worth, those connected with the respective universities believe.

The presence of young Englishmen on half a hundred American campuses this fall will accomplish much for international understanding, particularly among students, officers of the Institute of International Education believe. Already reports of renewed friendship and co-operation have come in to the supervising office.

Mr. Lloyd-Jones commented on the visits of American teams to England, and emphasized the helpful

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HOME AT PLEASANT VIEW STARTED

Buildings Have Been Located, Excavation Begun, and Roadways Laid Out on Estate Where Mrs. Eddy Resided for Many Years

About a year ago, The Christian Science Board of Directors announced that there would be established, under the auspices of The Mother Church, a permanent home for elderly persons whose length of service in the Cause of Christian Science, good works, and other circumstances would furnish special reasons for generous provision by Christian Scientists. It was also stated that this institution would be located near Concord, N. H., at the beautiful spot called Pleasant View, where Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer, Founder, and Leader of Christian Science, resided for many years. The announcement included the fact that the new institution would be called The Christian Science Pleasant View Home.

Preparations for executing this plan began to be pressed immediately. As soon as the necessary legal structure could be formulated the new institution was incorporated under the law of New Hampshire. Then a special act was obtained from the New Hampshire Legislature by which the corporation is enabled to hold an amount of property adequate for its purposes. Meanwhile an architect for the buildings was sought with the utmost care, and the part of the work was given to Arthur H. Bowditch of Boston. Arthur A. Shurtleff of Boston was also engaged in the capacity of landscape architect.

On the estate, comprising about 12 acres, a hamlet of roadway is under construction. The buildings have been located, excavation begun, and the foundation of the main building is likely to be finished this autumn.

The main building will be of first-class construction, fireproof, and intended for about 100 residents. Besides a room having modern conveniences for each resident, the main building will include reading rooms, sitting rooms, and an assembly room large enough for all of the residents. It is expected that the main building and several appurtenant buildings will be completed in 1926.

The officers of The Christian Science Pleasant View Home are: Mrs. Annie M. Knott of Boston, president; Josiah E. Fernald of Concord, clerk; Edward L. Ripley of Boston, treasurer; and James A. Neal, Edward A. Merritt, William R. Rathvon, Mrs. Annie M. Knott and George Wendell Adams, all of Boston, members of the Executive Board. It is to be observed that the members of the Executive Board also constitute The Christian Science Board of Directors.

SCHOOL HAS POTTERY COURSE
FARMINGTON, Me., Oct. 16 (Special).—The Abbott School, a course in theoretical and practical pottery, including actual production of ceramic products, in charge of Thomas S. Nickerson, 30 years an expert in this line and known as a medalist in the International Exposition, has been introduced. The course is open not only to pupils in the school, but to art students outside.

COLONY DAUGHTERS TO MEET
Massachusetts Chapter, Daughters of American Colonists, will hold its first meeting of the season next Friday, at 2:30 p. m., at the Old Brown House, Watertown. The speaker will be the Rev. Dudley H. Ferrell, Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts.

World News in Brief

Croydon, Eng. (AP)—A scheme, which it is stated will make the London terminal airfield the finest commercial station in the world, and which will cost nearly a quarter of a million pounds, has now been begun in earnest. Much work will have to be done before the airfield is complete. Trees and hedges are being removed and a road diverted in order to make in the adjoining stretch of land. When this additional ground becomes available the air expresses will have a clear, unobstructed path of between three and three miles upon which to take off and alight.

Moscow (AP)—The number of newspapers in Soviet Russia in comparison with 1913 has decreased by 32 per cent. There are now published throughout the Federation 536 newspapers, as against 870 in pre-war times, but the circulation of the Soviet papers exceeds the pre-war time circulation by 110 per cent, having reached by July 1 this year nearly 8,000,000. The large political papers, like Pravda and Izvestia have a circulation of more than 1,500,000 each.

Melbourne (AP)—While the prospects of the discovery of oil in commercial quantities in Australia are still unfavorable, indications in the Roma district of Queensland and the Kimberly district of western Australia justify the recommendation that further detailed geological mapping should be undertaken and trail boring conducted, says a report of the federal joint committee of public accounts on oil exploration in Australia and Papua.

Plainfield, N. J. (AP)—John D. Rockefeller, accompanied by his chauffeur, asked Patrolman Schofield here to direct him to Tarrytown, N. Y. The patrolman, who explained in great detail the proper route, received seven bright new dimes as a reward. Mr. Rockefeller remarked that he intended to pass the night at Lakewood, N. J., and added that he was "John D. Rockefeller, who is in the habit of giving away bright new dimes."

New York (AP)—R. L. Agassiz, president of the Calumet & Hecla Consolidated Copper Company of Boston, was re-elected president of the Copper and Brass Research Association at its fifth annual meeting.

Tokyo (AP)—The newspapers report that a group of more than 10 coral islands, the total value of which is estimated at about 200,000 yen, have been discovered in the South Seas by a Japanese explorer, Mr. Inouye. The Japan Geographical Society has started a technical survey of the islands, it is said. They are situated about 350 sea miles off Mindanao Island, Philippines, and the actual position will be made public after the discovery is reported to the International Geographic Association, states Mr. Inouye.

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LABOR OPPOSES PLAN TO FORM ITS OWN PARTY

Support of Friendly Candidates to Continue—Not to Recognize Soviets

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 16 (Special)—The American Federation of Labor voted after an animated debate against the formation of an independent Labor Party.

William Green, president, said that there might come a time when it might be necessary to organize such a party, but he avowed that Labor's interests could best be served now by supporting candidates friendly to Labor.

Mr. Green was applauded for several minutes when he declared that such a proposal was impractical and that there was no need for an independent party now. When America changes from an agricultural nation to a semi-industrial country, he conceded that it might be wise to consider such a step. Mr. Green and his associate officers were re-elected.

Against Russian Recognition
Max Hayes of Cleveland favored formation of an independent party, but President J. M. Lynch of the Typographical Union declared that such a proposal was "an iridescent dream" and a false philosophy.

The convention voted down a resolution, introduced by J. Shaff of the Chicago Bank Clerks' Association, proposing that the United States recognize Soviet Russia. Two delegates voted in favor of recognition.

Announcement was made of the amicable settlement of the jurisdictional dispute between the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and the Amalgamated Street and Railway Employees. In cases where railways are operated by any street railway, the workers shall come under the railway union. All other drivers will be controlled by the teamsters. Both organizations agreed to accept the decision of its presidents in cases of disputes.

Settlement of a dispute between the machinists and blacksmiths union and the street and electric railway organizations, was announced.

Anent Equity Courts

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 16 (Special)—Strong opposition to alleged "abuses of power" by equity courts in Labor disputes was a feature of the sessions of the American Federation of Labor here. "Organized labor has now been struggling for a quarter of a century against efforts of its enemies to destroy it by means of injunctions of equity courts," the convention declared.

"Labor is not engaged in futile complaint or in the impossible effort to enlighten hostile judges, but is seeking a plain and practical remedy—legislation by Congress and the state legislatures, connected with the powers of equity courts, especially in labor disputes. This policy has been twisted by Labor's enemies into an attack on the courts."

Legislative Enactment
"Labor does not propose to cut down the functions of the courts. It proposes that the courts be decided according to legislative enactments and not according to the distorted logic and prejudices of an equity judge. We recommend legislation to limit equity jurisdiction. We do not propose changes in legal rights, but that redress for violation of such rights be sought in courts of law."

The resolution warned labor bodies from use of the injunction to enforce labor contracts, thus recognizing the legitimacy of such injunctions.

Resolutions also were adopted approving the Sterling Reed educational bill and mothers' pensions.

The federation endorsed the strike of the anthracite coal miners by a unanimous vote. The resolution followed an address by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America.

LAKE SHORE ROAD MAY BE ABANDONED

New Hampshire Service Board Asks for Delay

LACONIA, N. H., Oct. 16 (Special)—The Boston & Maine Railroad has filed a petition with the Interstate Commerce Commission for the abandonment of the Lake Shore Railroad, a branch line which runs from Laconia to Alton on the south shore of Winnepesaukee Lake. The Interstate Commerce Commission notified John G. Winant, Governor of New Hampshire, that if it did not hear from him within 10 days, this petition would be granted and service on the road would be immediately suspended.

The Governor reported this notice to the Public Service Commission of New Hampshire, and a vigorous protest has been made by the commission, asking for a delay until a hearing can be held, which the Interstate Commerce Commission has agreed to.

The contention of the Boston & Maine is that the Lake Shore line is not meeting the expected traffic statistics have been prepared similar to those in cases of New Hampshire branch line railroads which indicate income smaller than operating expenses.

MR. ROBERT NAMES CAMPAIGN MANAGER
Lieut. Col. Melvin H. Leonard will serve as campaign manager for Ralph W. Robart, who is a candidate for Mayor of Cambridge in the Nov.

election, according to an announcement today.

Mr. Leonard, lieutenant-colonel of the 101st Engineers, Massachusetts National Guard, and is the holder of the Distinguished Service Cross and the Croix de Guerre. He is a member of the executive committee of the Republican Service League, of which Mr. Robart is state secretary.

The Robart campaign got under way last night with a rally in Old Fellows Hall, North Cambridge, at which the contest was supported by Clarence P. Kidder, state senator; Richard Everts and Maj. Judson C. Hannigan.

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Incumbent

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141 John Street Bridgeport, Conn.

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THE DRYS ARE NOT MAKING MUCH NOISE BUT THEY'RE GAINING THE MOST GROUND

TWO-YEAR LEAVE TO SPAIN ENDED

Professor Bushee Returns to Wellesley—Taught at Madrid

WELLESLEY, Mass., Oct. 15 (Special)—Back in his office at Wellesley College, after two years in Spain, Prof. Alice H. Bushee of the Spanish department, handled students' inquiries about courses, greeted Senora Oyarzabal, new member of the department, exchanged remarks with colleagues coming and going, and maintained a running fire of comment on her impressions and experiences abroad in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"I went over," said Professor Bushee, "to use a sabbatical year studying Spanish customs in connection with the Spanish play I am editing, 'La Prudencia en la Mayor,' a play of the golden age of Spain. Then I found that the Colegio Internacional, an American school for Spanish girls, where I used to teach, was without a director for 1924-25. So I stayed. We moved to the school from Barcelona to Madrid, and we had 15 students living with us, most of them taking the Bachelierate at the Government Instituto de Estudios de la Facultad de Ciencias. Some of the girls were daughters of the students who attended the colegio in the pioneer days following its founding by Mrs. Alice Gordon Gulick.

"Such an influence on Spanish education as that school has had," Professor Bushee went on, "when it was started it was the only place where a Spanish girl could get an education. Not that women were excluded from the Spanish universities; they never have been. But when Mrs. Gulick began teaching a few girls who happened to come in touch with her in her home at San Sebastian, it was not considered proper for young women to attend the universities. The strong feeling against it operated as effectively as a regulation barring women students. That attitude has been changed. Women can now go quite freely to the institutes and universities without subjecting themselves to ridicule.

REALTY BOARDS OPEN CONVENTION
State Association Members Meet in Springfield

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 16 (Special)—The second annual convention of the Massachusetts Association of Real Estate Boards opened in the Municipal Auditorium this afternoon. William E. Herren, director of the extension department of the national association, delivered the opening address, on "The Doom of the Self-Made Real Estate Man."

Mr. Herren was followed by Robert S. Wayland of Boston, who spoke on "Real Estate Values in 100 Per Cent Locations in Massachusetts Cities and Towns." Discussion of methods

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**DRY SCHEDULE
MASS MEETING**
Const. Guard Commandant
and Wayne B. Wheeler
to Speak in Boston

Rear Admiral F. C. Billard, commandant of the United States coast guard, will make his first public address in this section of the country at the annual Greater Boston public mass meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League to be held in Tremont Temple, Sunday, Oct. 25.

Wayne B. Wheeler, legislative superintendent and general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League of America, will also speak. The subject of the two addresses will be: Rum, Racketeers, Bootleggers—Moonshiners vs. the Law.

John L. Bates, formerly Governor, will preside and a host of the leading men of Greater Boston have accepted invitations to be on the platform, including many of the chiefs of police, as well as state and government officials.

**CITY GASOLINE
STATION SOUGHT**
Hartford Board to Consider
Central Storage Plant

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 15 (Special)—After a discussion yesterday of a report passed by the Common Council on Tuesday night, on recommendation of the special municipal gasoline investigating committee, the Public Building Commission referred to Leonard H. Anthony, superintendent of public buildings, the question of the possible establishment by the city of a central plant for the storage and distribution of gasoline, fuel oil and lubricating oil, for the use of various city departments.

This suggestion was advocated in the committee's recommendation, following a study of the situation. Superintendent Anthony was instructed to consider the matter, with reference to its report to the council, expressed the view that it might be possible to buy gasoline for municipal use to be stored in tanks, at a cost of about 12 cents, eliminating the payment for distributors, the pump men and other charges, except the 2 cents state tax on each gallon.

SYLLABUS VACANCIES FILLED
Vacancies on the editorial board of the Syllabus, the junior year book of the Boston University College of Business Administration, were filled

THURSTON & JOHNSTON'S
Fine Chocolates
80c lb.
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**DRY SCHEDULE
MASS MEETING**
Const. Guard Commandant
and Wayne B. Wheeler
to Speak in Boston

Rear Admiral F. C. Billard, commandant of the United States coast guard, will make his first public address in this section of the country at the annual Greater Boston public mass meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League to be held in Tremont Temple, Sunday, Oct. 25.

Wayne B. Wheeler, legislative superintendent and general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League of America, will also speak. The subject of the two addresses will be: Rum, Racketeers, Bootleggers—Moonshiners vs. the Law.

John L. Bates, formerly Governor, will preside and a host of the leading men of Greater Boston have accepted invitations to be on the platform, including many of the chiefs of police, as well as state and government officials.

**CITY GASOLINE
STATION SOUGHT**
Hartford Board to Consider
Central Storage Plant

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 15 (Special)—After a discussion yesterday of a report passed by the Common Council on Tuesday night, on recommendation of the special municipal gasoline investigating committee, the Public Building Commission referred to Leonard H. Anthony, superintendent of public buildings, the question of the possible establishment by the city of a central plant for the storage and distribution of gasoline, fuel oil and lubricating oil, for the use of various city departments.

This suggestion was advocated in the committee's recommendation, following a study of the situation. Superintendent Anthony was instructed to consider the matter, with reference to its report to the council, expressed the view that it might be possible to buy gasoline for municipal use to be stored in tanks, at a cost of about 12 cents, eliminating the payment for distributors, the pump men and other charges, except the 2 cents state tax on each gallon.

SYLLABUS VACANCIES FILLED
Vacancies on the editorial board of the Syllabus, the junior year book of the Boston University College of Business Administration, were filled

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PERIODICALS' VALUE SHOWN

Healing Work of Publications Described by Speakers at Mother Church Meeting

Imbued with the desire to further the usefulness of the Christian Science periodicals, members and guests of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., last night largely filled the auditorium of the church, when chosen speakers reviewed the objects and accomplishments of the publications and pointed to further opportunities yet to be realized.

The meeting, conducted by George L. Sleeper, manager of the Literature Distribution Committee, was opened by singing Hymn 107 in the Christian Science Hymnal. Mr. Sleeper read selections from the Holy Bible and from "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" and "Pulpit and Press," by Mary Baker Eddy. A period of silent prayer, concluded by the audible repetition of the Lord's Prayer, was followed by Hymn 151.

Harry I. Hunt, publishers' agent for the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy, the first speaker, likened Mrs. Eddy's writings and the periodicals she established to the great supper in the parable in Luke's Gospel, pointing out that while many ignored or evaded their invitation, thousands among the highways and hedges of life who recognized their own spiritual want were availing themselves of the feast.

Monitor's Purpose Outlined

He stressed the great need of the pure flow of Christian Science literature in the world to counteract the flood of present-day literature. The Christian Science Monitor, the last of Mrs. Eddy's provisions, he said, was of the greatest benefit to the world at large because of its popular, clean character, contrasting the influences spread by the daily press and certain types of motion pictures.

Speaking of the purpose of the Monitor, as announced by its founder, Mrs. Eddy, "To injure no man, but to bless all mankind," he said that if Christian Scientists would add the

words "and me" they would gain a clearer sense of the import of the phrase.

Miss M. Ethel Whitcomb, superintendent of the Sunday school of The Mother Church, spoke of the effect of Christian Science in her own life, and cited experiences in which the Christian Science publications, particularly The Christian Science Monitor, had been directly instrumental in healing persons in distress.

These experiences she used as illustrations of her conception of genuine, effective distribution work, which when underlain by compassion for the multitude of mankind yearning to bless those in need, unfailingly proved fruitful in healing results.

Policies Commended

Pointing out that the modern newspaper has become the fountain head and source of the average man's thinking, Roland R. Harrison, executive editor of The Christian Science Monitor, presented the necessity of a publication stressing "the world's good news." Instances in which the Monitor has been helpful in both its news and advertising columns were cited. The publication is regarded as a model by many newspapers, Mr. Harrison said, and evidence to this effect is received almost daily at the Monitor office in the form of press clippings commending its policy of news and advertising presentation, he stated.

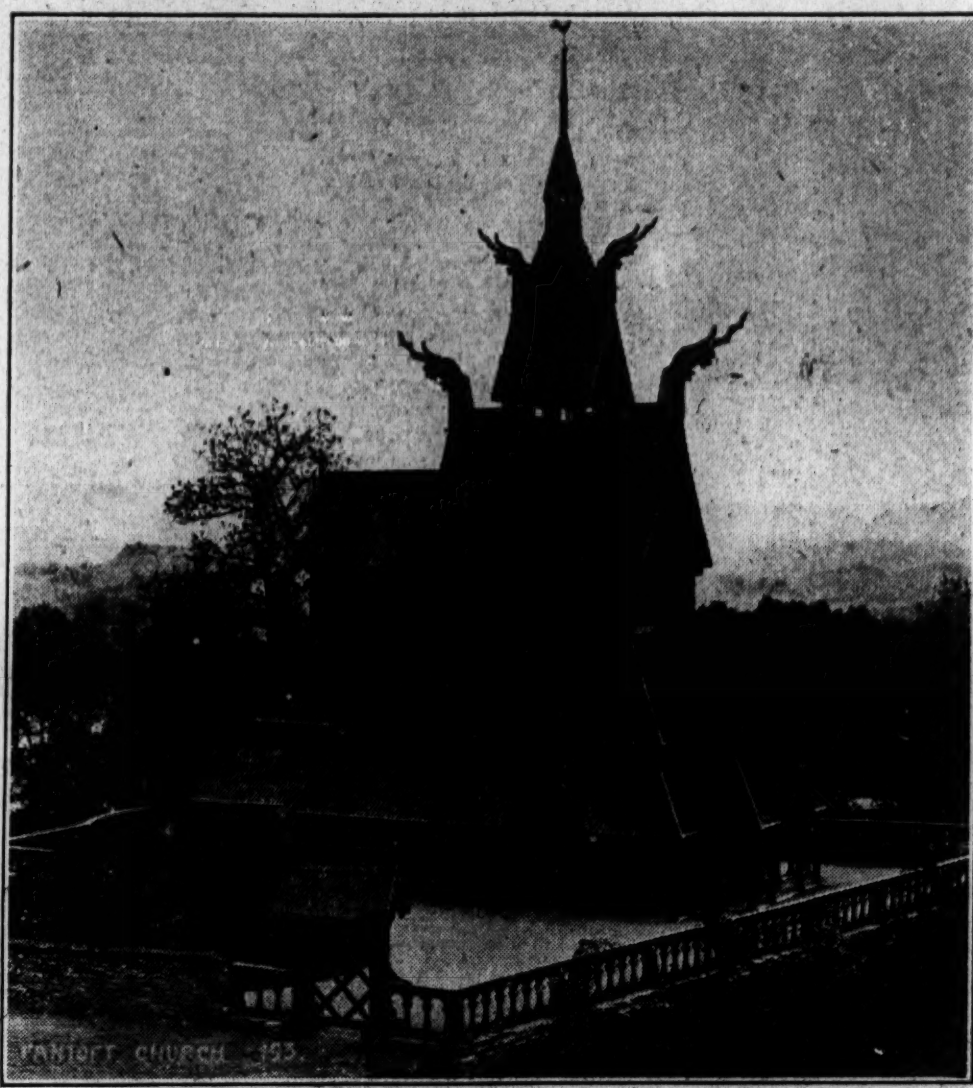
Duncan Sinclair, C. S. B., associate editor of The Christian Science Journal and Christian Science Sentinel, emphasized particularly the individual opportunity which is open to all Christian Scientists in lending their support to the advancement of the publications.

"Great concerns need more than ordinary attention," he said. "The Christian Science periodicals are a great concern, great because of their undoubted effect for good upon the thought of the world today. Therefore, it is our duty to consider how best we can help them."

Mr. Sinclair explained that not only do the publications make it possible to keep in close touch with the membership throughout the world, but that they offer one of the best mediums of extending the healing truth of Christian Science universally.

The meeting was concluded by singing Hymn 153. Many additional subscriptions to the several periodicals were recorded by members of the audience after the meeting.

Old Fantoft Church, Built to Sway in the Wind



Photograph by K. Kauden, Bergen

A CHURCH that sways with the wind was built long ago in Bergen. The central aisle stood firm, for it was secured to the foundation; but outside of this, on either side, a further width of about three feet projected, floating as it were, and rocking in a wind storm enough to cause the bell in the tower to ring. Perhaps some shipbuilder was responsible; indeed, the

joining of the timbers bears out the idea. Long ago the church was torn down so that a larger one might be placed on its site, for the swaying church held only 20 people. But the massive timbers were all safely stored and later were re-erected about four miles from the town. This time it was anchored to the ground. Yet it is still a curiosity which all visitors enjoy seeing.

stead of the former two feet or so in length, approximating six, and other items.

Mr. Clark said in conclusion: "The perfection of this instrument opens, we feel, a vast and unsuspected vista of the opportunity placed at our hands for the making available of the very best in music, instrumental, vocal, light or serious, for the music lovers whose numbers do not grow less as the days pass."

UNITARIANS ASK CO-OPERATION

Propose Council With Universalists to Form Basis for Concord

CONNECTICUT TO BUY LARGE FOREST TRACT

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 16 (Special)—A tract of 110 acres near the City of Norwich is to be bought by the State Park and Forest Commission, which plans to make an attractive addition to the state system of parks and forests. The property which the commission will take over for the State was once used as a reservation by the Mohican Indians under Uncas and known as the Shantok reservation. The commission has also decided to continue condemnation proceedings to obtain 20 acres of land adjoining the 110-acre tract.

YALE SCHOLARSHIP FUND

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 16 (Special)—Yale University has received a scholarship fund of \$6000 through the gift of Mrs. Israel T. Cowles of Detroit, Mich. The income of the fund will be awarded annually to a student in Yale College chosen primarily because of his character, capacity for leadership, and promise of future usefulness. The Yale Corporation has voted to name the fund in honor of the donor's husband the Israel Towne Cowles Scholarship Fund.

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CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 16 (Special)

Steps looking toward closer co-operation between the Unitarian and Universalist churches were taken at the Unitarian national convention here when a resolution was adopted proposing a joint council. The resolution declares that whereas "The principles of religious thought and conduct long cherished in lonely fortitude by the churches of the Unitarian and Universalist fellowship have now become the conviction and possession of many minds and hearts" and "in every Christian community there are men and women of progressive spirit who increasingly affirm that Christianity is a way of life rather than a conformity to creed," be it resolved:

"That this association respectfully requests the Universalist General Convention to authorize its president to appoint a commission of not less than three nor more than five representatives to meet with a similar commission to be appointed by the president of the American Unitarian Association, with a view to inviting and organizing a council of representatives of liberal Christians for the purpose of promoting sympathy and co-operation among them; and to further their common aims and uniting them for the advancement of the Kingdom of God."

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Music Quality Put on High Plane by Talking Machine Perfection

Richness and Clarity of Tone Reproduction Shown in Recital Given on Orthophonic Victrola

Possessing a reproductive quality as proportionately superior to the old type of talking machine as the incandescent light is superior to the bayberry dip of old New England days, the new orthophonic Victrola, perfected by the Victor Talking Machine Company, was presented to members of the press at a private recital yesterday in the director's room of Oliver Ditson company. The program was conducted by J. A. Frye and Walter W. Clark, musical director of the company.

Palpably the instrument represents a radical advancement in reproduced music. Several problems which were of grave and baffling importance to talking machine research have been overcome. Mr. Clark called particular attention to the fact that it was now possible to obtain low tones, either of voice or instrument. The clarity of his contention was proven in the remarkable rendition of the negro spirit in "By Your Side" in which the deep, low tones reproduced with an amazing and distinguished richness.

Sonority and Richness Attained

"In the old machines," said Mr. Clark, "we could not get low tones, so we did not have to find out what to do with them. Now we are getting low tones and part of our research has been concerned with finding the best means of presenting them in order that their full sonority and richness might be realized."

Mr. Frye explained in some detail changes that have been made in old talking machine theories to fit this improved venture. He called attention to the fact that music is the common inheritance of all and that because of the universal appeal of music the field of reproduced music is an important one because it embraces the privilege of taking music into the home.

Mr. Frye cited that the first talking machine of a score and more years ago reproduced, with fair fidelity, the tones of a few musical instruments. The Victor was an improvement over this early instrument.

Now comes the orthophonic victrola, which is entirely mechanical yet which is able to reproduce, as against the old 400 to 3600 vibrations a second or three octaves, 5000 vibrations a second or five octaves with an accurate reproduction of the true color and timbre of the voice, and the true richness and beauty of many instruments.

The bass, tuba and kettledrums have always been a difficult point of reproduction, and, according to Mr. Frye, never have been satisfactorily dealt with until this orthophonic victrola was perfected. The rendition of the Soldiers' Chorus from "Faust" made it apparent that whatever claims are held for the new scope of reproducing voices in clarity and individuality are proved.

Where hitherto it has been possible to reproduce the group effect of eight or nine voices reasonably well, this selection proved that a chorus of 30 voices could be reproduced as a harmonious unity without sacrificing the individual excellence of each voice.

Wide Range of Tests

In the program of recorded music a wide range of tests, several of them commenced on the old type of victrola and taken up to show contrast on the new, was made. The name "orthophonic" is a combination originating in the Greek "ortho," straight, correct, and "phono," sound, acoustics, hence "original sounds correctly reproduced. Some suggestion that the name of the instrument might be modified to decrease its ponderous sound was informally made, although the instrument will be marketed under the conventional name.

For mechanical changes, there has been a substitution of duraluminum, the metal used for the construction of dirigibles, in place of the vulca which was formerly used for the reproducing chamber or horn, folded to resemble the shell of a snail and, in-

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ARTHUR HENDERSON SEES VAST POTENTIALITIES IN THE LEAGUE

While Labor Leader Criticizes It, He Declares It to Be the Greatest Political Force Ever Organized

MONTREAL, Oct. 15 (Special Correspondence)—While the Geneva Protocol has been rejected by the British and other governments, its fundamental basis remains an outstanding objective of British Labor endeavors, Arthur Henderson, chairman of the British Labor Party, declared in an address here. The recognition of that fundamental, he argued, was a necessary step toward international peace and equity.

Of the League of Nations Mr. Henderson said: "Instead of being at the outset a forum for the discussion of world problems and a means for their solution, it has been made the lopsided medium of Allied policy. The League must be reconstituted on broader and more democratic lines. The Assembly should be sovereign and the rule requiring unanimity for practically all decisions should be modified so that it would not be possible for one or two states to reduce the League to futility, nor to use it for selfish and dangerous purposes."

Arbitration Favored

The obligation should be implicitly imposed on all members of the League to submit every dispute, no matter what its nature, to arbitration, and decisions should be binding on all. But, despite its limitations, he regarded the existing League as the greatest political force ever organized, with vast potentialities for the promotion of proper international relations.

Mr. Henderson expressed the opinion that limited pacts would only lead to groupings of the powers, reproducing conditions as unstable as those under the balance of power policy. He condemned the various peace treaties, and asserted that "there must be a revision of the territorial, political and economic provisions which violate democratic conceptions of a just and enduring peace." Treaties must be adjusted to changing conditions, or force would be used to change them. Most of Great Britain's economic problems were the result of the mischievous economic policy established at Versailles.

Cancellation of Debts

Urging the cancellation of intergovernment war debts as a means to promote security, Mr. Henderson proceeded to assail the high rate of armament construction and maintenance. At least 6,000,000 men were

standing to arms in Europe today, and the nations, though staggering under financial burdens, were spending £350,000,000 on their army, navy and air forces.

It must be plain, said Mr. Henderson, that there could be no security for any one nation until there was security for all nations. The mistake of the past, and of the present also, had been the general tendency to regard the problem of security as a military problem. It was something more. Nations must organize for peace with the same determination they prepared for war.

AIR MAIL SERVICE TO START NEXT YEAR

WATERBURY, Conn., Oct. 15 (AP)—Gus Parsons, general manager of the Colonial Air Lines, Inc., holders of the New York-Boston mail contract, said last night that the air mail service will not start before April or May of next year.

"The contract awarded to the Colonial Air Lines, Inc.," he said, "allows 30 days for posting the necessary bond and signing the formal agreement. We expect to complete these technical items within two weeks. We have every reason to believe that the contract in its final form will direct that service begin not later than May 1, 1926."

Flights will be made over the proposed route on Oct. 23 and 24, Mr. Parsons said, but these will be for observation purposes only.

"MADE IN U. S. A." URGED UPON INDUSTRY

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 15 (AP)—Use of the phrase "Made in U. S. A." will be recommended to industry as a whole and to the textile industry in particular as a means of combating propaganda to increase the prestige in this country of British-made goods, according to Clement J. Driscoll of New York, secretary of the American Lace Manufacturers' Association.

The recommendation was made by Mr. Driscoll at a banquet here last night of the New England and American Lace Manufacturers' Association, with 25 representative members of the industry in attendance.

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PENN COACHES AFTER CLASSIC

Timing to Win Poughkeepsie Regatta Is Plan of Fred Sauer, New Yorker

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 16 (Sp.)—The stroke which won a simple championship for Yale and International Yachting for the diversity of Washington on several occasions, is being introduced at University of Pennsylvania by the coaches, F. W. Spahn and Maxwell Holt, both of whom rowed in coxswains under Coach Russell S. Calow. The success of the Yale Eight, which James C. Rice has been here for two weeks, during which time they have been busily engaged installing the new stroke, is the reason for the two strokes they have worked with on the oarsmen every day on the Schuylkill river and will continue training for another month.

At the end of the fall training campaign," said Coach Spahn, who has a large majority of the oarsmen who were struck by the stroke. Of course, it will be more difficult for the varsity oarsmen to learn because they have learned the methods of other coaches.

Learning New Stroke

During the short time the Pennsylvania oarsmen have been making the change in their technique, they have accomplished very much and it is anticipated that they will be able to complete the change in stroke cannot be

over night, but I hope to have Penn squad rowing the way they are in spring.

"Victory at Poughkeepsie" will be the theme of the 1924 rowing season. This was the thought of the new coaches. "The first varsity crew," continue Coach Spuhh, "will be composed of very best oarsmen in the rowing school. The best of the freshmen from the best men cannot be selected. I have learned more about them and intend to give every oarsman a big chance. But it will be a hard unless he proves his ability."

First Varsity Must Win

Not until the first varsity defeat other crews by a wide margin will the Red and Blue boatmen have so long since Pennsylvania has a varsity triumph at Poughkeepsie that it seems to me the Red and Blue oarsmen should double their back. They must win the varsare, because victories in any of the other contests will be forgotten, unless they are soon forgotten.

It is not claiming that Pennsylv will win the Poughkeepsie class, but next year they will. The reason is due to my best toward that end and Pennsylvania was one of the original members of the Eastern Sprints of the Red and Blue crews should be their share of victories."

There are about 100 oarsmen in the college regatta, representing 125 in freshman turnout. The crews are stroked by Donald K. Irwin, who was set back by a bad cold last season; B. Borie, who coached the freshmen; Swetzer, an former freshman stroker; H. J. Smith, 23, now a sophomore; and Edw. Kleinhans and Klein, who was in a dead crew.

ELEVATED BY COMPANY

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—Following the announcement that the Erie Railroad contemplated curtailment of part of its suburban service because of the encroachments of omnibuses, it was learned today that the railroad, as suggested by R. H. Wallace, passenger traffic manager of the road, that omnibuses might be operated by the way.

The consideration has been given to the question and the railroad may offer competition to the smaller omnibus lines serving the less important suburbs. The present omnibus systems operating between New York and suburban cities in New Jersey are operated by the New Jersey State, the latter paying such haulage rates for the railroad.

STATES LEADS QUALIFIERS

PAWNEE-ON-DELAWARE, Pa., Oct. 16.—Arthur Yates of Rochester, won the title in the qualifying round of the 100 yard invitation meeting of the Shawnee Country Club yesterday afternoon. Yates stroked under par by two strokes. Quittens of Old York Road.

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Household Arts, Crafts and Decoration

A Rare Specimen of Indo-Persian Painted Calico

New York
Special Correspondence
THE Metropolitan Museum of Art has put on exhibition in its galleries for the display of textiles a magnificent fabric painting of large dimensions and very elaborate design, as the accompanying picture shows. This Indo-Persian painted hanging dates from the seventeenth century and it is probable that this is the only specimen of its kind in India to which the Spanish gave the name of Pintado, and to which reference is made in Sir John Evelyn's Diary, where we read under the date of Aug. 20, 1665:

"To Woodcott, when I supped at my Lady Mordaunt's at Ashted, where was a room hung with Pintado, full of figures great and small, prettily representing sundry trades and occupations of the Indians with their habits."

This important piece was presented to the museum in 1920 by Albert Blum. Only three other fabric paintings of the same type are known to exist in museum collections. One of these is in the Brooklyn Museum of Art and Sciences, a second in the Victoria and Albert Museum in London, and the third in the Museum of the Union of Decorative Arts in Paris.

Three Techniques
While these cottons are commonly known as painted or printed, in reality they are the product of a special technique and even of two or three different techniques—combining brush work with wood block patterns and with the special process known as "resist." The last mentioned method resembles Japanese Batik, but differs sufficiently to be worth a bit of description.

The craftsman begins by stenciling the desired pattern on the cloth, which has received a special preparation in order to be ready to receive and fix the dye.

The stencil is made by the process of "pouncing" or sifting powdered charcoal upon a perforated design drawn upon parchment-like paper. The outline of the design thus transferred to the cloth is next painted in with a fine brush, after which the entire surface of the cloth, except such parts of the pattern as are reserved for a special color, is covered with wax. The cloth is then placed in the dye and receives the first color, the wax preventing the rest of the cloth from being stained.

Next the wax is removed by boiling, after which a fresh coat of wax is carefully added, again covering the whole surface (including the portion just dyed) except those areas which are to receive the second color.

In describing this elaborate and tedious process, Miss Frances Morris, an authority on textiles, says: "This waxing, boiling, bleaching and re-waxing continues for each color until the piece is finished, and when an exceptionally fine piece is made where the pattern is the same on both sides of the cloth, the entire surface, back and front, has to be subjected to this difficult process for each color that appears in the finished fabric."

The Pictorial Design
Certainly the beauty of the finished piece in the present instance amply justifies this slow method of work. The design itself is extremely rich, presenting several figures. In the center is a portrait group, showing some unknown Indian potentate with his wife and child, all three richly dressed. The family has a wonderful gift for assembling them and using them to the best advantage.

Not everyone, for instance, would have thought of converting into chair backs the deep bands of old crocheted made for pillow ends by Spanish brides as part of their contribution to the household linen chest; or of hanging at the back of the piano an exquisitely embroidered and lace-edged grass-lawn sheet, threading it by means of bone rings on a little white enamel rod.

features. Even more interesting are other groups, such as those representing persons taking the air in a splendid palanquin.

The elaborate frame is also very interesting, being architectural in character, as if meant to suggest the cross-section of a palace placed amid splendid pleasure grounds.

The Diminutive Foreigner
A very curious feature of the design is the variation in size between the Indian figures and those which are evidently meant for Europeans. This same variation, by the way, is also found in the London specimen already referred to, which is apparently from the hand of the same artist.

Miss Morris says of this: "In every instance the royal draughtsman has depicted the importance of his countrymen in monumental proportions, while the remote foreigner is visualized by him as if through the reverse end of an opera glass. In the museum piece, a figure of what appears to be no less a personage than his Majesty, Charles I—or is it perhaps his favorite, Prince Thomas Francis, Duke of Savoy, whose equestrian portrait by Vandyke so closely resembles that of the King?—is relegated to two small panels in the lower left-hand corner, where his Majesty sits with his royal back turned to the charms of a group of nautch girls, who are given much more prominence in the composition than is accorded to his Royal Highness."

The fact that foreigners are portrayed need not surprise us, since it is a well-known fact that there were numerous portraits of Englishmen in India as early as 1616. Moreover, it is usually difficult to tell the exact locale where any given specimen originated, so that textile authorities designate them as Indo-Persian, or merely describe them as "Indian work produced under Persian influence."

Appropos of this, the fact may be mentioned that throughout India there existed colonies of painters and printers who had come into the country from Persia and Armenia.

Spanish Furniture Gives Charm to an English Country Home
London
Special Correspondence
AN ENGLISH country house well known to the writer, filled with treasures collected during many years' residence in Spain, is an object lesson showing how a judicious selection of furniture made in a foreign country enables the purchaser on returning to her own land to bring an air of individuality into her home which endows it with a special interest both for herself and others.

A visit to this English home is an enchanting experience. Not only has a residence of 35 years in Spain (which some years ago must have been, and to some extent even now is, a detestable place for anyone who loves the unusual and beautiful) given the owner exceptional opportunities for collecting delightful things, but she has a wonderful gift for assembling them and using them to the best advantage.

Not everyone, for instance, would have thought of converting into chair backs the deep bands of old crocheted made for pillow ends by Spanish brides as part of their contribution to the household linen chest; or of hanging at the back of the piano an exquisitely embroidered and lace-edged grass-lawn sheet, threading it by means of bone rings on a little white enamel rod.

All over the house are folding tables of a peculiarly enchanting Spanish design. Their legs at each end are connected by bars which are attached gracefully shaped iron rods that gradually slope up to the center of the table underneath, where they are held by screws. The tables are of mahogany and the bars often are gilded. Two of them serve as side tables in the dining room, and another stands at the end of an inner drawing-room, where it supports a glowing display of beautiful old Spanish copper.

Included among these are several chocolate pots, small lipped jugs, with lids pierced by a hole, through which passes a stick with a knob at the end. This curious device is used by Spanish cooks to froth up the hot chocolate inside, the projecting end being rolled quickly between the palms.



An Indo-Persian Painted Calico Presented to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, by Albert Blum. It Was Produced by Means of Three Techniques: Brush Work, Wood-Block Printing and a Process of Resist Similar to Japanese Batik.

glass vase filled with gladioli and white daisies.

On it appear also at times an unusual set of table mats. An inquiry elicited the fact that they had been made by a Spanish saddler after the style of the head trappings of the donkeys. They are of scarlet and yellow flannel cut in a geometrical design like a couple of steels and laid one over the other on black flannel so that only a line of the yellow shows under the scarlet outlining the design. The whole is edged with a loop fringe and forms a delightfully gay color scheme.

The saddler was so pleased with the result of the application of his trade specialty to a hitherto unthought of purpose that he promptly put up his price when another set was ordered. The Spanish guest lends an air of individuality also to the bedrooms of this house. In one is a big boat-shaped bed of mahogany and a folding mahogany table forms a dressing table. In another, Hispano-Moresque lusterware contributes to a charming color scheme. The walls and curtains are palest gray. A narrow dado shelf painted white to match the woodwork runs at a height of about 48 inches around the room.

In the middle of the wall facing the window to let in a large full-length mirror in a white enameled frame, originally the door of a wardrobe. On the shelf at either side is a big copper luster plate flanked by smaller plates in Spanish pottery, and a large jar in Hispano-Moresque ware stands on each of the low cupboards which hang at the side of the wardrobe.

Another characteristically Spanish feature in this room is a big chest of camphor wood, bound with dark old brass. This is an ideal moth-proof storing place for blankets. Like all Spanish chests it is raised several inches from the ground on a roughly carved stand decorated in this case with gilt.

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Taking Care of Labor-Saving Machines

WITH the introduction of labor-saving appliances as a means of getting the housework done more easily and in less time comes the necessity for knowledge as regards the practical care of these machines in order that they may give full service. There are too many cases heard of today in which a woman has bought a vacuum cleaner or an electric washing machine, full of enthusiasm and confidence that the new arrival is going to work wonders in her household, only to find that all kinds of difficulties arise, and the machine is often finally discarded as a fraud and a waste of money.

Now it is safe to say that in nine cases out of ten the fault lies in lack of understanding on the part of the user rather than in the machine itself. There are black sheep among labor-saving appliances, but they are not many, and all the discarded appliances of which one hears are not to be included among them.

Right Use and Cleanliness
Long and faithful service on the part of any particular household machine depends on correct things. Of these, one of the most important is right use according to the directions supplied. It is the housewife who does not trouble to use an appliance in the right way who makes an intelligent interest in its mechanism who quickly complains of the results.

Next in importance comes cleanliness. Unless a machine is kept clean

it cannot continue to do satisfactory work, and the increased efficiency resulting from such care makes it worth while to devote the necessary time and attention to this matter.

An electric washing machine, after use, should be filled to the water-line with clear water and the motor run for five minutes. This will give the inside a thorough rinsing and prevent any dirt from settling in a deposit and hardening on the machine. The water should then be drained off and the machine thoroughly dried inside and out. The tension on the wringer rollers should be loosened and the rollers most carefully wiped.

It must be remembered that laundry appliances work under exceptionally severe conditions. Activity on one day a week in an atmosphere of hot, moist air is followed by several days of inactivity in different atmospheric conditions. These variations are liable to cause rust, corrosion and rapid deterioration of the electric parts unless considerable care is taken in drying the machine thoroughly.

The interior of a washing-up machine must be kept free from grease and dirt and the drain quite clear. A frequent scrubbing with soap and water, but no abrasives, is desirable. The machine should be left open until quite dry.

In the case of the vacuum cleaner, it is essential that the dust receptacle should be emptied after each cleaning operation, otherwise the

dust clogs the mouth of the bag, impairing the suction power of the machine and putting an undue strain on the motor. Moreover, it is very inadvisable to pick up pins, hairpins, coins, etc., with the vacuum cleaner, since such hard substances, if they come into contact with the revolving fan, may cause serious damage to the machine.

Lubrication
All machinery requires greasing at times to insure the smooth running of the moving parts and to lessen friction. To be properly lubricated, in fact, a machine must have a film of grease constantly between the moving parts. It will be found that some appliances are equipped with grease cups, others with oil cups—generally with the directions, "oil here" or "grease here," marked near the opening.

Unless special directions are supplied with the machine, vaseline is the most satisfactory variety of grease. It is a simple matter to unscrew the cap and fill the grease cup, using a knife to pack in the grease. Where the use of oil is indicated, a light machine oil or special household oil is suitable. The ball cap can be unscrewed and the spout of the oil can introduced into the duct, which usually leads to a reservoir containing a pad of felt, which retains the oil and feeds it to the bearings.

With the use of all electrical appliances great care must be taken of the connecting cord and plugs. The cord contains the minute copper cables which conduct the current from the circuit to the appliance, and any twisting or knotting of this cord is liable to cause one or more of these conductors to break, and frequent H treatment will result in the rupture of the cord as a whole. The same applies to the connecting plugs. Here, again, any jerking from the connections puts a strain on the cord and quickly wears it out. When not in use, the cord should be carefully coiled.

Transforming an Old Range

IN THESE days of electric and gas cooking the built-in kitchen range is useless in many English houses and flats, yet the landlord generally objects to having it removed.

One woman who had a worn-out range in her little flat kitchen which she said made it "look like an engine shop" thought of a satisfactory way of dealing with it when the kitchen was being repapered. She asked the decorator to board in all around the recessed top with pulp wood and to carry the paper right over the mantelpiece and around the sides and back of the recess.

The paper is white tiled, broken with a little blue design at intervals. The top of the stove is covered with a piece of good floor linoleum in a deeper blue, and on either side the homemaker put, within easy reach of the near-by gas stove, one of the small wire toasters used on gas stoves to form a stand for a kettle. A couple of brightly-polished brass pans which had formerly stood on the mantelpiece were placed at the back of the recess. The floor covering was taken right up to the stove and the cumber-

some and useless fender done away with.

The inside of the oven was lined with paper, and as there was a shortage of drawer room it made a very convenient place for keeping odds and ends. In this way the useless old stove became a very attractive feature in the room.

The blue floor linoleum was used also on the top of the kitchen dresser where it was found that the ordinary white oilcloth generally employed wore out very quickly. The linoleum could not, of course, be carried over the edge, but the difficulty was solved by binding this edge with white oilcloth which was brought up just over the top and there secured with a very close row of brass-headed nails. This arrangement is as pretty as it is practical.

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HOTELS AND RESORTS

CONQUEST OF THE CLOUDS

Barometer House

TWO quaint little people lived in a quaint little house. There were two little doors, one for each, and very particular they were never to go in and out at each other's doors.

The little man would come to his door and look out.

"Dear me," he would say, "What dismal weather! What a lot of clouds there are!"

Then he would go a little farther out, and a little farther.

"The farther I look, the more clouds I see!" he would exclaim, and the strange part was that the more clouds there were, and the more rain there fell, the more the little man would stay outside his door, until he was so wet that he had to go in again.

While the little man was looking out of his door, the little woman was as busy as could be indoors, cleaning the house, and polishing everything that could be polished, until it was as cozy as possible when the little man came in again. Then the little woman would say:

"Now, I am going to have a look out of doors."

So she would go to her little door and peep out.

"It is going to be quite fine, I am sure," she would say. "Why, there is a little bit of blue sky between the clouds! I'm just going out a bit farther, to see if there is any more blue." And the strange part was that the farther the little woman went outside her door the more blue sky there was to be seen, and she smiled and enjoyed the sunshine until it was time to go indoors again.

The little man would sit in his chair drying himself by the fire, and nodding his head until he fell asleep.

It generally happened that the little man and the little woman were not at home at the same time. Sometimes, however, when the little woman was coming in from her outing in the sunshine, she would meet the little man just coming to his

door to have a look out of doors. Then they would stand in their own doorways and have a little chat.

"It's always wet when I come out," said the little man one day, when he met the little woman coming in. "I declare, I've hardly ever seen any blue sky or sunshine, unless it is in the spring when there are sudden showers."

"Oh, nonsense!" exclaimed the little woman. "It seems to me that it is always fine. The sky is so often a beautiful blue, and the kind sun shining."

"That is what I cannot make out," said the little man. "Whenever I see you to talk to, you say, 'What lovely weather we are having!' and I go out to have a look and find it gray and dull and raining."

"Now that's very strange," said the little woman. "I wonder why that can be?"

"When I come indoors," said the little man, "I just sit by the fire and go to sleep to forget about the clouds, and when I wake again, I go out to see if they are still there—and they always are," he sighed.

The little woman was silent.

"What do you do indoors?" asked the little man.

The little woman smiled and said, "Why, I feel so happy and bright after seeing all the sunshine, that I try to make it look the same way indoors! I rub and polish until everything shines like the sun, and is as clean as the blue sky! You see," she added gently, "the sun is always shining away behind the clouds, and it seems to me that it only needs someone to clean away the clouds to see the sunshine and blue sky all the time. I love to clean away the indoor clouds, too, and have everything shining."

"Well, the clouds are there to be cleared away," grumbled the little man, "heaps and heaps of them."

"And I just won't look at them," laughed the little woman. "I keep looking right through them until I see the sunshine and there is not a cloud left!"

Among the Railroads

By FRANKLIN SNOW

COLLEGE men in railroad employ present a problem of growing interest and importance. The subject has been discussed in addresses at railroad club meetings, in the technical press and in other ways has been emphasized. Between the "hard-boiled" operating officials who have worked up from the ranks, from positions such as telegrapher, brakeman, fireman, or clerk, and the officers who are college graduates, but who, in general, are not of their way up, there is a wide divergence of opinion.

Many railroad officers take the view that the college graduate—other than those from engineering schools, for whom there is generally a future in railroad service—is unwilling to begin at the bottom, especially when placed beside those differing in education, interests, and years of railroad service. Others, and of railroad service. Others, and of railroad service. Others, and of railroad service.

On this latter point the situation rests. Certain rules of seniority exist in railroad service which have been made effective at the instance of the unions. Presumably, the more years continued. The college man, who feels that his superior education should mark him for early promotion, generally encounters the seniority rules sooner or later.

In a sense, these rules are fair in that they award every man of a "square deal," although they are likewise to ambitious employees. While the viewpoint of railroad officers is biased, in general, by their own interests, the college man, who feels that his superior education should mark him for early promotion, generally encounters the seniority rules sooner or later.

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NEW YORK CITY

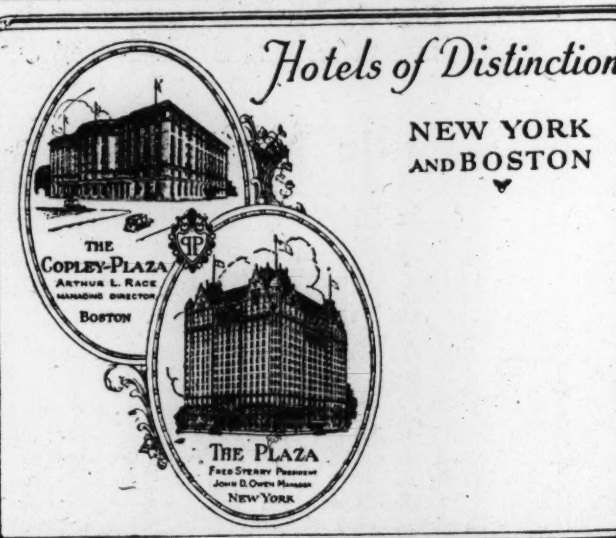


Prince George Hotel

A. M. GUTTERSON, Manager

In the very center of New York's business and social activities. Within one block of Fourth Ave. and Broadway Subways and 5th Ave. Bus Lines. Particularly popular for guests from all parts of the world are the large Italian Room Lounge, the English Tap Room with its Soda Fountain, and the New England Dining Room.

1001 ROOMS, EACH WITH BATH
Room and bath \$3.00 and up Room, two single beds & bath, \$4.50
Double room and bath \$4.00 and up Parlor, bedroom & bath \$8.00
Headquarters for Mariner's Tours



Hotel St. James

109-111 West 45th Street, Times Square

An hotel of quiet dignity, having the atmosphere and appointments of a well-conditioned home.

Much favored by women traveling without escort.

Rates and booklet on application W. JOHNSON QUINN

HOTEL BRESLIN

BROADWAY AT 29TH STREET NEW YORK

Single rooms \$2.50 and up
Double rooms \$4.00 and up
Restaurant à la Carte and Table d'Hôte
Cafeteria run in connection with hotel.

A. R. SMITH Formerly of St. Regis

A MANGER HOTEL

4 W. 31ST., OFF 5TH AVE. NEW YORK CITY

Quiet and comfortable. Most advantageously located near shops, theaters, 5th Ave. buses, all surface and subway lines.

RATES PER DAY
Rooms, running water, \$2.00 \$2.50 \$3.00
Double, running water, 3.00 3.50 4.00
Rooms with private bath, 3.00 3.50 4.00
Double rooms, private bath, 4.50 5.00 6.00
Parlor, bedroom and bath, 7.00 8.00
NO HIGHER RATES

HOTEL HARGRAVE

104 West 72nd Street, N. Y.

300 rooms, each with bath. Absolutely fireproof. One block to 72nd St. entrance of Central Park. Comfort and refinement combined with moderate rates. Single room with bath, \$3.50 to \$6. Double room with bath, \$5.50 to \$10. Suite with bath, \$7 to \$10. Parlor, two double bedrooms with bath, \$8 to \$10. Send for illustrated booklet.

J. E. GRAPE, Prop.

HOTEL TOURAINE

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Delaware Ave. at Johnson Park

COURTESY HOSPITALITY SERVICE

Famous for Food—That Is Good

JOHN McFARLANE HOWE President and Manager

The management of this hotel stands unswervingly for upholding the Constitution of the United States.

GREATER BOSTON

Hotel Bellevue

Beacon Street Next to State House BOSTON

For the Discriminating Tourist or Permanent Guest. All Suites face the Broad, Spacious Avenue or the Extensive Hotel Grounds.

Gilman M. Lougee, Manager

HOTEL PURITAN

390 Commonwealth Ave. Boston

The Distinctive Boston House One of the most homelike hotels in the world.

C. S. Andrews, Mgr. Send for Our Booklet with Guide to Historic Boston.

Hotel Princeton

1277 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston

A beautifully located, homelike hotel, 20 minutes from Park Street. Attractive apartments of one two or three rooms, unfurnished or furnished, for permanent or temporary residence. American plan dining room service.

be further restricted this winter, the New York and Florida Special probably being the only train to go over the bridge. Northbound, this train will pick up sleepers during the night parked in back of the Polonica ready for occupancy at 9 p. m.

GREATER BOSTON

THE SAVOY

EUROPEAN PLAN

455 Columbus Avenue

BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Tel. Back Bay 8043

Cable Address, Savoyco

Rooms with private bath for one person, \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00 per day. Weekly rate, \$12.00, \$15.00 and \$18.00.

Suites of two sleeping rooms, parlor and bath (four persons), \$4.00 and \$5.00 per day. Weekly rate, \$24.00 and \$30.00.

No extra charge for rooms with twin beds. Is within short distance of Churches, Theatres and Shopping District.

GEORGE F. KIMBALL, Managing Director

Hotel Arlington

EUROPEAN PLAN

421 TREMONT STREET, Boston

Main Entrance 18 Chandler Street, Boston

Five minutes' walk to Theatre and Shopping District. Public Garden and Back Bay Railway Stations. One block to large Fireproof Storage.

twenty-four hours storage one dollar.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR 400 GUESTS

Rooms with private bath, one person, \$2, \$2.50 and \$3 per day, \$14, \$15 and \$18 per week.

Rooms with private bath, two persons, \$3, \$3.50, \$4 and \$5 per day, \$18, \$21, \$24 and \$30 per week.

NOTHING HIGHER. NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR TWIN BEDS.

Booklet on request. Every room has private bath.

GEO. B. STAYERS, Resident Manager

Hotel Hemenway

BOSTON, MASS.

Overlooking the Beautiful Fenway Park

A modern hotel with the harmonious atmosphere of a private home.

To ladies traveling alone courteous protection is assured.

One person \$3.00 a day and up
Two persons (double bed) 4.00 a day and up
Two persons (single beds) 5.00 a day and up
Suites for permanent and transient guests. No rooms without bath.

L. H. TORREY, Manager

When in Boston Stay at These Hotels

They represent Boston's finest with room rates and restaurant prices to fit your purse.

Hotel Touraine

Quietly dignified with the little refinements which appeal. Next door to the leading theaters (Colonial, Shubert, Wilbur, etc.), shops and clubs.

Young's Hotel

Admirably situated half way between North and South terminals and ideal as a headquarters. Invaluable. Young's is unsurpassed for New England cooking.

Parker House

Where Boston's world of pleasure is at your very door. Pleasant rooms and comfortable beds. Excellent cuisine.

J. R. WHIPPLE CORPORATION

The Vendome

BOSTON

A Boston Residence

For years The Vendome has enjoyed prestige as an exclusive family residence.

The location is quiet, refined and is convenient to theatres, shops and churches.

Excellent cuisine, moderate prices. Popular with ladies traveling alone.

"Service with a Smile"

FRANK H. ARBUTT & SON

under the direction of Karl P. Abbott

Commonwealth Ave. at Dartmouth St.

One of Brookline's Best

ALDEN PARK MANOR

BOSTON'S LUXURIOUS AND MOST EXCLUSIVE APART

STOCK MARKET TRADING GOES AT FAST PACE

Motors Again Take Lead in Vigorous Upward Movement

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—Stock prices opened strong, broke sharply under an avalanche of selling orders around midday, and then started forward again under the leadership of the standard industrials.

The break, which followed the marking up of the call money renewal rate, was inspired by bear traders who sold stocks freely on the theory that the rapidity of the recent advance had left the market in a weakened technical position and that "front" buying would be followed by a marked decline, at least temporarily, of the current price movement.

Publicity given yesterday's record-breaking session, brought a flood of buying orders into the market at the opening, with a striking show of strength being made for a time by the motor and equipment issues, and a few selected specialties.

Nash Motors advanced 1 1/2 points and U. S. Steel Iron Pipe 1 1/2, but the latter broke more than 6 points from its early high in the selling wave which swept over the market. General Motors, however, broke more than 6 points, and a number of other recent speculative favorites sold off 1 to 4 points.

The lowering of the call money rate to 5 percent and a revival of activity and strength in U. S. Steel common, which closed 12 1/2 to a new high on the movement, indicated a time when the motor and equipment issues, and a few selected specialties, would be able to make any appreciable response to the Franco-German Rhine agreement. French francs sagged a few points, 4 1/2 to 4 3/4, placing the franc 10 points below the Belgian franc, but the firmness of Italian lire around 4 cents left color to the belief that Government support had temporarily pegged them around that figure. Demand sterling held firm at 4 1/2, apparently disregarding reports of additional gold shipments.

Extensive Realizing

Heavy accumulation of Southern Railway, which rose 2 1/2 to 10 1/2, a new high record for all time, supplied the pace set by U. S. Steel and General Motors, which touched 12 1/2 and 12 3/4, respectively.

New points of strength developed frequently despite some extensive realizing, which was most pronounced in Radio. Equipments were bought in round amounts, Baldwin rising 2 1/2 and American Locomotive 4 points. Kinney moved up points and Chrysler, Matheson Alford, F. H. Smith, Childs, Yellow Truck and Coach, and Fisher Body 3 1/2 to 4 1/2.

Call money renewed at 5 1/2 percent.

Bond Movement Narrow

Bond prices continued to drift with comparative inactivity, with only today's trading, although buying interest was revived in several foreign issues and some of the domestic coupon issues.

Satisfaction with the compact signed by the European powers at Locarno to have no more wars, and the buying of French and German obligations, with gains ranging from fractions to a point or more.

Oil and power companies' bonds were in demand, but Dodge Gas, Warner Sugar 7 1/2 and American Ice 7 1/2 ground. Liberty bonds were active, new low prices for the first time, established by the 2 1/2 and 3 1/2.

CHICAGO GRAIN PRICES HIGHER

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—Wheat prices scored a brisk early advance today, influenced by unfavorable crop reports from Australia and by pronounced demand in the cash market.

The continued absence of rain in Australia tended to make the outlook for wheat growth still more critical, with early sowing in the south anticipated 50,000,000 bushels according to some advices current.

The opening, 62 1/2 to 63 1/2, higher, new style, December, followed by a rise to 64 1/2 for December and 64 3/4 for May.

Turn and oats reflected the strength of wheat. After opening at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4 higher, December 75 1/2 to 75 3/4, corn made moderate advance, closing at 2 1/2 to 2 3/4.

Oats started at 1 1/2 to 1 3/4, higher, December 39 1/2 to 39 3/4. Later the market advanced a little more.

Provisions were quiet, with upturns, both in hog values and in grain.

COLUMBIA GAS & ELECTRIC

Columbia Gas & Electric reports September surplus of \$248,715, compared with \$270,000 in September, 1924. The surplus of \$248,715, compared with \$270,000 in September, 1924. The surplus of \$248,715, compared with \$270,000 in September, 1924.

GOVERNMENT BONDS DIMINISH

A reduction in income taxes will not depress prices of Liberty Bonds, according to C. F. Childs & Co., specialists in United States Government securities, in their latest review of the United States Government bond market. They believe this might be expected to result from a reduction in taxes, according to the bank's bulletin, but in the present instance an offset is seen to be in the fact that the supply of Government bonds is diminishing.

BANK OF ATHENS IN NEW YORK

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The Bank of Athens has decided to establish a branch in New York City, according to a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from the Greek capital. The bank of the institution will be a private one and it will have branches in various American cities. It will concentrate its chief activity on Greek business in the United States.

STRUCTURAL STEEL SALES

Sales of structural steel in the last week approximated 40,000 tons, compared with 45,000 in the week ending Oct. 13. Inquiries total about 27,000 tons. Rail orders placed in the last few days include 10,000 tons for Union Pacific, 40,000 tons for Northern Pacific.

LEAD PRODUCTION LOWER

United States and Mexico produced 2,500 tons of lead in September, according to the Bureau of Metal Statistics. 5,172 short tons of lead, with refined lead output 2,500 tons, and antimonial lead production 2,150 tons, compared with 5,321, 2,548 and 2,442 tons, respectively, for August. Stock of refined lead, including antimonial, Oct. 1 to Sept. 1 and 11,314 Aug. 1 to Sept. 1.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)									
Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	High	Low	Open	Close	High
400 Abitibi	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	12100 Int. Paper	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
400 Adams Ex.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	200 Int. P. 7 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
400 Adv. Int.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	200 Int. P. 7 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
400 Adv. Red.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	2100 Int. Tel. & T2100	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
400 Ajax Rub.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	200 Interplay	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
400 Alcoa	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	200 Int. Tel. & T2100	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
400 Allied Chem.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	100 KCC P&L Indf06	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
400 Am. Can.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	200 KCC P&L Indf06	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
400 Am. Cel.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	200 KCC P&L Indf06	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
400 Am. Ch. & P.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	200 KCC P&L Indf06	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
400 Am. Ch. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	200 KCC P&L Indf06	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
400 Am. Ch. & W.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	200 KCC P&L Indf06	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
400 Am. Ch. & F.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	200 KCC P&L Indf06	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
400 Am. Ch. & L.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	200 KCC P&L Indf06	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
400 Am. Ch. & B.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	200 KCC P&L Indf06	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
400 Am. Ch. & R.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	200 KCC P&L Indf06	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
400 Am. Ch. & T.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	200 KCC P&L Indf06	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
400 Am. Ch. & I.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	200 KCC P&L Indf06	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
400 Am. Ch. & O.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	200 KCC P&L Indf06	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
400 Am. Ch. & N.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	200 KCC P&L Indf06	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
400 Am. Ch. & E.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	200 KCC P&L Indf06	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
400 Am. Ch. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	200 KCC P&L Indf06	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
400 Am. Ch. & W.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	200 KCC P&L Indf06	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
400 Am. Ch. & F.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	200 KCC P&L Indf06	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
400 Am. Ch. & L.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	200 KCC P&L Indf06	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
400 Am. Ch. & B.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	200 KCC P&L Indf06	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
400 Am. Ch. & R.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	200 KCC P&L Indf06	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
400 Am. Ch. & T.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	200 KCC P&L Indf06	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
400 Am. Ch. & I.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	200 KCC P&L Indf06	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
400 Am. Ch. & O.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	200 KCC P&L Indf06	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
400 Am. Ch. & N.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	200 KCC P&L Indf06	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
400 Am. Ch. & E.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	200 KCC P&L Indf06	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
400 Am. Ch. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	200 KCC P&L Indf06	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
400 Am. Ch. & W.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	200 KCC P&L Indf06	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
400 Am. Ch. & F.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	200 KCC P&L Indf06	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
400 Am. Ch. & L.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	200 KCC P&L Indf06	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
400 Am. Ch. & B.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	200 KCC P&L Indf06	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
400 Am. Ch. & R.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	200 KCC P&L Indf06	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
400 Am. Ch. & T.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	200 KCC P&L Indf06	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
400 Am. Ch. & I.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	200 KCC P&L Indf06	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
400 Am. Ch. & O.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	200 KCC P&L Indf06	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
400 Am. Ch. & N.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	200 KCC P&L Indf06	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
400 Am. Ch. & E.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	200 KCC P&L Indf06	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
400 Am. Ch. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	200 KCC P&L Indf06	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
400 Am. Ch. & W.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	200 KCC P&L Indf06	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
400 Am. Ch. & F.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	200 KCC P&L Indf06	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
400 Am. Ch. & L.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	200 KCC P&L Indf06	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
400 Am. Ch. & B.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	200 KCC P&L Indf06	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
400 Am. Ch. & R.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	200 KCC P&L Indf06	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
400 Am. Ch. & T.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	200 KCC P&L Indf06	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
400 Am. Ch. & I.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	200 KCC P&L Indf06	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
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400 Am. Ch. & E.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	200 KCC P&L Indf06	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
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400 Am. Ch. & F.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	200 KCC P&L Indf06	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
400 Am. Ch. & L.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	200 KCC P&L Indf06	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
400 Am. Ch. & B.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	200 KCC P&L Indf06	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
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400 Am. Ch. & O.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	200 KCC P&L Indf06	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
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400 Am. Ch. & W.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	200 KCC P&L Indf06	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
400 Am. Ch. & F.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	200 KCC P&L Indf06	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
400 Am. Ch. & L.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	200 KCC P&L Indf06	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
400 Am. Ch. & B.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	200 KCC P&L Indf06	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
400 Am. Ch. & R.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	200 KCC P&L Indf06	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
400 Am. Ch. & T.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	200 KCC P&L Indf06	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
400 Am. Ch. & I.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	200 KCC P&L Indf06	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
400 Am. Ch. & O.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	200 KCC P&L Indf06	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
400 Am. Ch. & N.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	200 KCC P&L Indf06	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
400 Am. Ch. & E.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	200 KCC P&L Indf06	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
400 Am. Ch. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	200 KCC P&L Indf06	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
400 Am. Ch. & W.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	200 KCC P&L Indf06	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
400 Am. Ch. & F.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	200 KCC P&L Indf06	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
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Musical Events—Art—Motion Pictures

Czechoslovakia at the Paris Exhibit

Paris, Sept. 29.—ONE of the curious features of the Paris Exhibition is the disparity between the general impression created by a stand or an official pavilion, and the ideas gleaned by a close examination of the many exhibits. The official exhibit of Czechoslovakia provides an instance. There are displayed three large rooms, one consisting of the ground floor of their pavilion, which is filled with a great variety of objects. The second room is a luxurious lounge, being an interior decoration commanded by the Government. The third room is not in the pavilion but is a meandering exhibit in the Grand Palais which has much the same type of wares to offer to buyers as those displayed in the pavilion on the ground floor, where in imagination the reader shall now be conducted.

We will find a curious collection of ceramics which are probably quite a novelty to anyone who does not know Bohemia intimately. There are the usual household objects—plates, dishes, bowls, jugs and so forth—and a large variety of figurines representing peasants, artisans, foresters and animals. They are rarely made of porcelain but of pottery, subsequently glazed and decorated in the quaintest fashion. These wares present a striking mixture of traditionalism and modernism, and have excited a great deal of comment. It appears that there is quite a flourishing home industry which is of considerable standing, and a number of Czechoslovakians have enthusiastically collected this kind of pottery, which is peculiar to their country.

Figurines

There are figurines of the same type which date back to the fourteenth century, and as this home industry has escaped the attention of the industrialists even to this day, there are apparently a number of villages where the making of these wares has been a family tradition handed down from father to son, generation after generation. Most of these potters, with proportionately few exceptions, are not professionals but amateurs, proud of their tradition, who continue to practice this craft as their hobby.

It is therefore easy to understand whence they have kept their unique character, being, as far as style is concerned, reminiscent of early German pottery. This similarity applies largely to their form; in color and decoration the resemblance is rather closer to the simple majolica wares of Italy than to any more northern specimens. These similarities are mentioned rather to give an idea of their nature, for in reality they are essentially characteristic of the nation which has produced them. The most attractive examples possess that vigorous baroque flavor which is so unforgettably given to the Czechoslovakian by the beautiful city of Prague.

If the Czechoslovakians have something unusual to offer to the visitor in pottery, this does not exhaust by any means the categories which will be remembered for outstanding qualities long after the exhibition is closed.

Bohemia has long been famous for its lace, but it has undoubtedly added immensely to its fame of late, by virtue of the lace here shown, if by nothing else. Lace-making in the country districts is a common accomplishment among the peasant women, and this home industry has, unlike the pottery, been industrially industrialized to a large extent, although vast quantities of handmade lace are made there by women who spend their leisure hours in its production.

Lace-making

One amazingly fine piece struck the various juries so much that it is one of the two exhibits, among hundreds of thousands, which was awarded the highest medal with the special commendation of the association of juries. The piece in question is remarkable not only for its fine design but for its delicacy of workmanship. It is a unique specimen, and as such of less interest to the general public, which was more impressed with a whole series of pieces which combined all the charm of an old craft with modern design.

In lace-making this is a much more notable achievement than in most other crafts, because the fact that the pattern is made by placing pins in the cushions on which the lace is worked, and by which the thread is guided, imposes on the worker delicate nature the structure of the design. The result has been that for centuries the lace patterns made in this way have shown comparatively few innovations from the time that this industry first began to flourish.

The modern designs shown in Paris are chiefly borders, varying in width from two to eight inches, and the central motif, which is repeated often in a varied form, consists of the quaintest human figures. The design, being subject to the exigencies of the craft, thus acquires a powerful individuality which is exceptionally pleasing, chiefly, no doubt, because the difficulties the design have really been solved by means proper to the craft of the lace-worker.

In the glass exhibits we find the many crystal glasses which have given a world-wide reputation to their producers. Some of the forms

are a little too heavy for so delicate a material, and the local skill for engraving has tempted many employers to overload their wares with designs which rob them of the delicate effect which a fine engraved glass should produce, especially when placed on a polished dining-table.

Another feature which calls for special mention is the section devoted to children's toys. These are particularly ingenious in so far as they have in many cases been devised out of unusual material. There are, for example, all manner of fantastic birds made of stout, flexible wire on which are strung brightly-colored wooden beads. Animals of this kind create a gay and decorative appearance and present opportunities to their youthful owners for making their menagerie pay in the most amusing and trifling manner a great variety of positions without danger of breakage, in spite of their delicacy of appearance.

Music News and Reviews

Mme. Miura's Butterfly; Two Piano Recitals

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—James Friskin, the pianist, appearing at Aeolian Hall on the evening of Oct. 13, distinguished himself in an interpretation of the Beethoven G major sonata, op. 14, No. 2. Perhaps by that very deed he humbled himself to the second level. For who of your great artists but must make a brag of the "Waldstein," the "Appassionata," or opus 111? The composer does not, indeed, foreshadow all the accomplishment of the nineteenth century in the little G major sonata, but sums up the achievement of the latter half of the eighteenth, and yet, he makes as full a confession of himself here as he does in any of his path-breaking works. Granted that the logic is less subtle, the sentiment less profound than in sonatas that bear a higher number, the humor, nevertheless, is about the most sparkling and the most free of sarcastic implication of anything whether in the early or the late style. Mr. Friskin is one of those players who make Beethoven seem a master of the rhetoric of the piano, instead of a mere primitive and a forerunner of Chopin.

Mme. Miura gave her study of the title role in "Madam Butterfly," appearing with the San Carlo Opera Company at the Century Theater last evening. She kept her house remarkably intact upon her impersonation, which for energy, alertness and charm is scarcely ever surpassed. With small voice, she sings more meaning into the part than many a grander voice, and her dramatic and lyric tone resources unbounded. An irrepressible cheerfulness resides in the character of Cio-Cio-San, as she pictures it. An Oriental artist, she can bring out the meanings of Cio-Cio-San, as she pictures it. An Oriental artist, she can bring out the meanings of Cio-Cio-San, as she pictures it.

Oscar Ziegler, the pianist, scandalized the conventional pianists at this evening, presenting at the Town Hall seven short works by composers of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries in alternation with the "Seven Short Pieces," by Honnegger. At the same time, he played Honnegger, Passacaglia, Rossi; No. 2, Honnegger, and so on, was the way a certain group of his selections ran. Here was contrast, truly enough, though not in every instance so violent as to offend the moderns of late are affecting the antique with a success that shows them veritably to know former times better than those who lived in them did. They have given up making music of the future to write that of the past, they have become makers of period furniture, and people do well who can tell a Scarlatti or an Arne original from a Honnegger reproduction. With mastery and charm Mr. Ziegler performed his music. But that is not all to his having wrought an innovation in program making—an exploit to the last degree rare in the domain of the piano. W. P. T.

Second Opera Season

Held in Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 6 (Special Correspondence).—The second season of the Los Angeles Grand Opera Association closed last night with a performance of "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "La Navarrese." The other operas presented during the season were "Aida," "Rigoletto," "Carmen," and "Lakmé."

The production of "Aida" as a whole did not measure up to expectations. Richard Hageman, the conductor, saved many uneven situations by his splendid control of both stage and orchestra, but he could not make a great production. Rosa Raisa was not at her best, although at times the warmth and loveliness of her voice could hardly have been excelled. Giacomo Rimini, who sang

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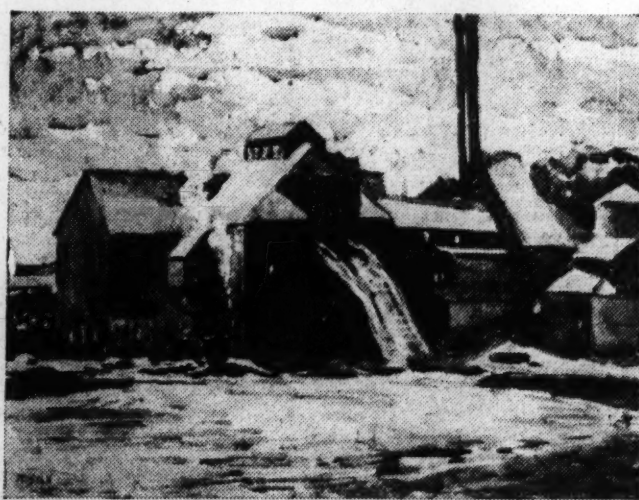
Coboconk Pictures by Four Painters

Cleveland, O., Oct. 7

Special Correspondence
FOUR members of the Kokoconk Arts Club have just concluded the most successful exhibition ever held in their headquarters on Prospect Avenue. The club stands for evolution from the chrysalis of outdoor ideas of art, as the name implies, and is now headed by Henry G. Keller, who is widely known for his brilliant work in both oils and water colors.

Rolf Stoll, who mixes imagination with his colors; Frederick Rentzschler, Joseph Jicha and John Anderson, all good draughtsmen and colorists, are the four who showed

"THE SAWMILL," BY ROLF STOLL



In the Kokoconk Arts Club Exhibit, Cleveland.

water colors, made this summer, in the little town of Coboconk, Ont., Canada. It was most interesting to compare transcriptions of the same landscape as seen by two or more of the four. Mr. Rentzschler masses his color, and gets action wherever possible, always buoyant, especially when he paints a freckle-faced youngster with a friendly grin.

John Anderson is most vigorous, and strong color appeals to him. His shadows are purple, his cottage roofs are very red, his "Saw Mill" stands very solidly, and in "Lime Kilns," a subject he has chosen before, he makes stolid and uncloud shapes as interesting as any he has painted. His landscapes are a bold, sincere, "Sentinel" shows a monarch pine, intensely green among its fellow trees; "Nestling House," "Through the Pines" and "Barn Morning" give one the feeling of outdoor moods that entice to long tramps and communion with good green earth and blue sky.

In "Little Mud Turtle Lake," "The Old Camp Site," and several other landscapes, Joseph Jicha is both realistic and sensitive to the beauties of the Kawartha Lake region. He, too, uses bright color and puts atmosphere into each little picture. Less dramatic than Rolf Stoll, he feels the sentiment of summer woods and streams and has a nice choice in composition.

"Saplings" interest him in their slender growth. The water folkies over "The Village Dam," and brush, "Coboconk" shows itself a friendly village with beautiful country all about and the Gulf River is revealed as a lovely vacation spot. The very titles which Rolf Stoll

Stage Notes

"Romance in Zenda," a musical version of "The Prisoner of Zenda," will be presented by the Shubert at the Century Theater, New York, Oct. 26. The score is by Sigmund Romberg. The cast will include Harry Welchman, Mary Melish, William Danforth, James Marshall, Felicia Drenova, William Pringle, Maude Odell, Margaret Breen, Douglas Wood, John Clarke, Alois Havrilla and a large chorus.

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Photo Play Makers

Hollywood, Oct. 10

Special Correspondence

HAVING completed the chariot race scenes in the Antioch Circus, one of the largest motion picture sets ever built in California, the thousands of feet of film of "Ben Hur" have been sent to the cutting and editing rooms of the Metro-Goldwyn studio, and experts are working overtime setting the big picture ready to be shown. To date "Ben Hur" has broken records in all directions. They have been making it for nearly three years and during this time two different directors and two different casts and companies have worked at it in Italy and in California. Charles Brabin started making it, and it is being completed by Fred Niblo. It is estimated that more than \$2,000,000 were spent on it in Italy; then the company returned and a great deal of the picture has been remade in Southern California. Just how much the picture will cost when finally completed is not definitely known, but it will probably be considerably over \$3,000,000. Most of the enormous cost of "Ben Hur" is due to the difficulties the picture makers encountered in Italy, and to many complete changes in production plans.

The Oriental scene is being provided by Raoul Walsh's production of James Earl Fleecker's stage spectacle "Hassan," now called "The Golden Journey," a tale of the Arabian Nights. The featured players include Ernest Torrence, William Collier Jr., Greta Nissen and Louise Fazenda.

Another Paramount company to hit for the wide open spaces is that directed by Irvin Willat who is making Peter B. Kyne's story "The Enchanted Hill," with a company consisting of Jack Holt, Florence Vidor, Noah Beery, Mary Brian and Richard Arlen. The company is at work somewhere in the Mojave desert.

The plains of Idaho will furnish much of the atmosphere for "The Barriar," Rex Beach's story which George Hill is to make for Metro-Goldwyn. Lionel Barrymore heads the cast, and among the other play-

ers are Pauline Starke, Norman Kerry, and Henry B. Walthall.

Warner Brothers have bought for screen production "White Flannels," by Lucian Carr.

Fred Newmeyer, who has helped make many of the Harold Lloyd films, has gone east to direct Leon Errol in a picture at First National's eastern studio.

Emmett Flynn, who does many of the spectacular pictures for Fox, and who was responsible for "The Connecticut Yankee," is planning to make next year a special production from John Kendrick Bangs' two stories, "The Houseboat on the Styx" and "The Pursuit of the Houseboat."

Harold Lloyd's next comedy for the Paramount program is a story of missionary endeavors in the slums of a large city, and is being directed by Sam Taylor.

W. A. Frazier's novel "Thoroughbred" is being made into a film under the title of "The Million Dollar Handicap," with Scott Sidney directing. In the cast are Vera Reynolds, Edmund Burns, Ralph Lewis, Ward Crane, Tom Wilson, Clarence Burton and Walter Emerson.

Alfred E. Green is to direct Coleman Moore in her screen version of the musical comedy "Polly." In her supporting cast will be George K. Arthur, Charles Murray, Lloyd Hughes and Kate Price. Incidentally this picture will be a busy and popular season for making musical comedies over into screen entertainment.

Another one to go into the "movie hoppers" soon will be Victor Herbert's "Mile Modiste," in which Corinne Griffith will be starred.

Betty Bronson's next picture will be an adaptation of "A Friend of Napoleon," written by Richard Connell. William K. Howard will direct. Miss Bronson recently completed work in Barrie's "A Kiss for Cinderella."

New York Stage Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—"Marigold" will be the title of the musical comedy to be produced soon by Aaron S. Frelley. The cast will include Queenie Smith, Eddie Russell, Andrew Thomas, Harry Watson, Jr., Janet MacDonald, and Allen Kearns.

"Shakespeare and Company," an American comedy will be placed in rehearsal this week for production by the Yiddish Art Theater at the Nora Bay, New York.

Olga Petrova will be on the Hippodrome program next week. Marie Dressler will return to the vaudeville stage at the Palace.

"The City Chap," a musical version of "The Fortune Hunter," will be produced at the Liberty Theater, New York, by Charles Dillingham, on Oct. 26. James Montgomery wrote the book, and Jerome Kern and Anne Caldwell did the music and lyrics, respectively. The cast will include Phyllis Cleveland, Ina Williams, and Jack Rutherford.

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JOLSON'S THEATRE, 50th & 7th Ave. Eves. 8:30, 8:45, 9:00, 9:15, 9:30, 9:45, 10:00, 10:15, 10:30, 10:45, 11:00, 11:15, 11:30, 11:45, 12:00, 12:15, 12:30, 12:45, 1:00, 1:15, 1:30, 1:45, 2:00, 2:15, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:15, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 6:45, 7:00, 7:15, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:15, 8:30, 8:45, 9:00, 9:15, 9:30, 9:45, 10:00, 10:15, 10:30, 10:45, 11:00, 11:15, 11:30, 11:45, 12:00, 12:15, 12:30, 12:45, 1:00, 1:15, 1:30, 1:45, 2:00, 2:15, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:15, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 6:45, 7:00, 7:15, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:15, 8:30, 8:45, 9:00, 9:15, 9:30, 9:45, 10:00, 10:15, 10:30, 10:45, 11:00, 11:15, 11:30, 11:45, 12:00, 12:15, 12:30, 12:45, 1:00, 1:15, 1:30, 1:45, 2:00, 2:15, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:15, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 6:45, 7:00, 7:15, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:15, 8:30, 8:45, 9:00, 9:15, 9:30, 9:45, 10:00, 10:15, 10:30, 10:45, 11:00, 11:15, 11:30, 11:45, 12:00, 12:15, 12:30, 12:45, 1:00, 1:15, 1:30, 1:45, 2:00, 2:15, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:15, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 6:45, 7:00, 7:15, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:15, 8:30, 8:45, 9:00, 9:15, 9:30, 9:45, 10:00, 10:15, 10:30, 10:45, 11:00, 11:15, 11:30, 11:45, 12:00, 12:15, 12:30, 12:45, 1:00, 1:15, 1:30, 1:45, 2:00, 2:15, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:15, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 6:45, 7:00, 7:15, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:15, 8:30, 8:45, 9:00, 9:15, 9:30, 9:45, 10:00, 10:15, 10:30, 10:45, 11:00, 11:15, 11:30, 11:45, 12:00, 12:15, 12:30, 12:45, 1:00, 1:15, 1:30, 1:45, 2:00, 2:15, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:15, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 6:45, 7:00, 7:15, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:15, 8:30, 8:45, 9:00, 9:15, 9:30, 9:45, 10:00, 10:15, 10:30, 10:45, 11:00, 11:15, 11:30, 11:45, 12:00, 12:15, 12:30, 12:45, 1:00, 1:15, 1:30, 1:45, 2:00, 2:15, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:15, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 6:45, 7:00, 7:15, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:15, 8:30, 8:45, 9:00, 9:15, 9:30, 9:45, 10:00, 10:15, 10:30, 10:45, 11:00, 11:15, 11:30, 11:45, 12:00, 12:15, 12:30, 12:45, 1:00, 1:15, 1:30, 1:45, 2:00, 2:15, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:15, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 6:45, 7:00, 7:15, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:15, 8:30, 8:45, 9:00, 9:15, 9:30, 9:45, 10:00, 10:15, 10:30, 10:45, 11:00, 11:15, 11:30, 11:45, 12:00, 12:15, 12:30, 12:45, 1:00, 1:15, 1:30, 1:45, 2:00, 2:15, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:15, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 6:45, 7:00, 7:15, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:15, 8:30, 8:45, 9:00, 9:15, 9:30, 9:45, 10:00, 10:15, 10:30, 10:45, 11:00, 11:15, 11:30, 11:45, 12:00, 12:15, 12:30, 12:45, 1:00, 1:15, 1:30, 1:45, 2:00, 2:15, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:15, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 6:45, 7:00, 7:15, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:15, 8:30, 8:45, 9:00, 9:15, 9:30, 9:45, 10:00, 10:15, 10:30, 10:45, 11:00, 11:15, 11:30, 11:45, 12:00, 12:15, 12:30, 12:45, 1:00, 1:15, 1:30, 1:45, 2:00, 2:15, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:15, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 6:45, 7:00, 7:15, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:15, 8:30, 8:45, 9:00, 9:15, 9:30, 9:45, 10:00, 10:15, 10:30, 10:45, 11:00, 11:15, 11:30, 11:45, 12:00, 12:15, 12:30, 12:45, 1:00, 1:15, 1:30, 1:45, 2:00, 2:15, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:15, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 6:45, 7:00, 7:15, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:15, 8:30, 8:45, 9:00, 9:15, 9:30, 9:45, 10:00, 10:15, 10:30, 10:45, 11:00, 11:15, 11:30, 11:45, 12:00, 12:15, 12:30, 12:45, 1:00, 1:15, 1:30, 1:45, 2:00, 2:15, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:15, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:4

Local Classified Advertisements

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 20 cents a line. Minimum space three lines minimum order five lines. (An advertisement measuring three or four lines must call for at least two insertions.)

REAL ESTATE

The Congress is Quiet!

THERE is dignity about it, too.

Quite a change from the hustling, bustling, noisy locations of most office buildings—

And yet—

The Congress Building at 213 Congress Street is but one or two blocks from all the business activities of Boston.

An exceptionally light floor available of 6,000 sq. ft. with 25 windows. All-day freight and passenger service. Moderate rentals.

For particulars apply to

W. H. BALLARD & CO.

INCORPORATED

Renting and Managing Agent

45 Milk Street, Boston

What Yonkers offers

OWNER LEAVING FOR FLORIDA

to sell two houses in fine residential section; one has 6 rooms and bath; car garage, plot 15x100; asking \$15,000. The other has 5 rooms and 2 baths; 2-car garage, plot 12x100; asking \$10,000; low free and clear; will take reasonable cash payment and take back mortgage on easy terms to suit buyer. We want an offer on either.

Gaul & Bell

REALTORS

23 North Broadway

Telephone Yonkers 2121-2122

Stamford

FOR the most effective

advertising and discriminating

buyers at prices well

within the range of all

purposes. It will be to your

advantage to send now for a

useful illustrated

brochure on HOW TO GET

HEIGHTS. The demand

for homes here is

the remarkable natural

beauty of this section

the unusual value

and convenience of

the Colonial and English

type dwellings.

FREE

BROCHURE

Vick Realty

Company

1250

250 ATLANTIC ST. STAMFORD, CONN.

Colonial Residence

Beautiful home, 4 1/2 blocks from street,

lot of shrubs and shade, excellent with

conveniences, 3 bedrooms, spacious bath,

new plumbing, central heating, large

porch, 12x100 ft. lot, 2-car garage, 12x100 ft.

stable for garage, A-1 choice land, ideal

corner location, only \$12,000. See today.

P.M. 10:30, 215 Washington St., No. 2, Weymouth,

MASS. CHAS. C. CLAPP, JR., 215

Washington St., Boston, Mass. Get our

listing.

MY SERVICE has been used to ad-

vantage in the solution of many

difficult real estate and financial

problems in this vicinity. It will help you.

JOHN B. WRIGHT

222 Clinton Avenue

Newark, N. J. Waverly 3000

Tussing Realty Co.

General Brokers in

Acres and City Properties

716 First National Bank Building

Miami, Florida

FOR SALE

2 1/2 story one family home, 5 bedrooms,

living room, dining room, kitchen, laundry,

dry, side porch, 2-car garage with heater,

convenient to 2 car lines, A-1. \$12,500.00.

See Morris St. Phone West 2155.

POLISH CHURCH GETS

FULL INDEPENDENCE

Polish Church No Longer

Under Moscow Patriarch

WARSAW, Sept. 26 (Special Cor-

respondence)—The members of the

Greek Orthodox Church in Poland

have been celebrating a great fes-

tival. A delegation from the Patri-

arch of Constantinople has arrived

in order to present the Metropolitan

Dionysius with the act acknowledging

the independence of the Ortho-

dox Church in Poland.

In this way the adherents of the

Greek Catholic Church in Poland

are no longer dependent on the Pa-

triarh in Moscow, but have at-

tained full rights of autonomy and

the independent Orthodox Church

in Poland has been recognized as

such by the churches of that faith

in Bulgaria and Rumania as well as

Constantinople.

In future the independent Ortho-

dox Church, which takes the sec-

ond place in Poland as regards num-

bers of believers, will be assured of

all rights, and will be able to de-

velop in an atmosphere of toler-

ance under the protection of the

Constitution of the Republic.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON—To sublet, unfurnished, 2 rooms

with bath, southern exposure, \$125 a month.

Apply FRANK CARLTON, 1000 Boylston

street, entrance to the subway. Phone

Waverly 2012.

N. Y. C. 318 W. 10th St.—Delightful

household apartment to share with hostess.

Saturday, Sunday, afternoon.

Trafalgar 4024.

THE ERICSON

375 COMMONWEALTH AVE.

Opposite the Harvard Club

Attractive, Furnished Apartments

Tourists accommodated

Winter Cottage for Rent

Detached, furnished, four rooms and bath,

screened, electric comfort for season Nov. 1st

to April 1st, 1926; under our delightful winter

climate. A. MORRIS, 211 South St.,

Augusta, Ga. Boston references given.

OFFICES TO LET

Practitioner's office, modern

Insure Room 845, Andover Hall, after 2

o'clock p. m.

TO LET—FURNISHED

BEAUTIFUL, modern brick house, modern

and handsomely furnished, in Pelham, close

to station, 30 minutes ride, 10 rooms, 2

baths, 2-car garage; exceptional op-

portunity for occupancy November 1; owner

going to Florida. Call Mrs. J. H. H. at

Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York

CITY.

RECHURCH, LONG ISLAND—Furnished

4 rooms, bath, all improvements, hotel

quality, 12-15 room, 12-15 room, 12-15

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HELP WANTED

WANTED—Bellevue Protestant couple, good

for gardening and farm work, woman chamber-

maid, for small hotel, 30 miles from

Boston, give full qualifications, letter,

Box 256, The Christian Science Monitor,

Boston.

HELP WANTED—MEN

Wanted by Well-Known

American Sculptor

A middle-aged white man, single, strong and

well, to drive delivery truck, work hours

day and care of furnace, sleeping quarters

adjoining studio, New York City. Apply Box

256, The Christian Science Monitor, 270

Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Wanted, a young

white Protestant girl as "cousin" and

waitress in small adult family; references re-

quired. Box 256, The Christian Science Moni-

tor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

WANTED—Mother's helper, of children, at

25 Forest St., Waltham, Mass.;

Christian Scientist interested. Phone 1234.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

HARVARD graduate, four languages, travel

Europe, experience teaching, translating,

writing, bookkeeping, editing, etc.; desiring

administrative work, offers services. Ad-

dress: 1234 Main St., New York City.

HIGH SCHOOL graduate desiring employ-

ment in business where advancement possi-

ble; desires the services of a trustworthy

and energetic man; can qualify

himself in any line of work; desires an in-

terview with you; interested in the

position of a secretary or stenographer.

Address: 1234 Main St., New York City.

OFFICE executive, excellent experience in

credit manufacturing and selling; capable

competent office manager, correspondent, sin-

gle, fluent in English, French, Italian, and

Spanish; Christian Scientist; 270 Madison

St., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION or reader; whole-time; time

Box 256, The Christian Science Monitor, 270

Madison Ave., New York City.

COMPETENT, experienced woman capable

managing domestic household, 250

Madison Ave., New York City.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BENNETT, WILLIAMS AGENCY

HIGH GRADE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

15 East 40th St., N. Y. C. Murray Hill 7177

CHARLOTTE GORDON EMPLOYMENT

AGENCY supplies excellent positions, cooks,

waitresses, chambermaids, hotel matrons,

footmen, chauffeurs, housekeepers; re-

ferences required. 1234 Main St., N. Y. C.

FLORENCE SPENCER—High-grade sec-

retaries, executives, bookkeepers, stenograp-

hers, clerks. 2 West 43rd St., N. Y. C

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Manchester
(Continued)

SMART SHOP NEWS

New Autumn Coats, Dresses,
Evening Gowns
Ready-to-Wear Millinery

MARY P. FOLSOM

8 Hanover St. Phone 2545

Barton's

75 Years Headquarters for Merchandise of Style, Quality and Dependability
The New Styles Are Here
55 Elm Street Phone 1840

Always at Your Service
YELLOW CAB
Phone 2

E. D. MOORE CO.
Groceries
We Carry the
Search Breakfast Cocoa, 1 lb. box 35c
6 Elm Street Phone 900

The Store of Personal Service

La Mode
Corset Shop

Silk Underwear—Hosiery

ME. P. H. MARCHAND, Prop.
13, Elm

Flowers for Every Occasion
and Potted Plants
HERMAN C. STACHE
Second St. Tel. 1261-B
THE HARPER METHOD SHOP
Impoing, Waving and Manieuring
HARPER COLD CREAM
Amherst Street Phone 1444
ABBIE G. FRENCH
Dressmaker
Specialist in the art of caring for the
hair. Imported Toilet Articles.
Amherst St. Phone 398 Bonney Bldg.

Nashua
While motoring on Daniel Webster
Highway you'll find at
SPENCE'S
Fishing Soda, Home-Made Candy
Bakery Goods. Light Lunches.
153 MAIN STREET

Winers Boot Shop
Shoes of Merit Only
CORRECT FITTING
131 MAIN STREET

RHODE ISLAND
Providence
Miss Katherine M. Hagstrom
Incorporated
612-613 Lapham Building
239 Westminster Street
PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND
Telephone: Union 1760
LANICURING—MARCELLING
SOIL—PERMANENT WAVING

Telephone Gaspee 9108

Custom-Built

Furniture

Snow Street, Providence, R. I.

A. HOSKINS, INC.

Exclusive Agency for

MILLER BEAUTIFUL

CHINA

SHOES
353, WESTMINSTER ST.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
AGENCY OF SERVICE
CAMMEL
&
INGRAHAM.
INDUSTRIAL TRUST CO. BLDG.
PROVIDENCE, R.I.
SUPPLY OF ALL KINDS
QUALITY
REPAIR TO ORDER

CHATTAM & CO
Providence
R. I.

SERVICE

MATRIX SHOES

Moulded inner soles, conforming
bottom of the foot, are sold ex-
clusively by

J. E. Callow Co
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
101 ONE BUREAU BUILDING

DELICATESSEN STORE
127, Broad Street
LIPPACK, Providence R. I.
Dishes served or to be taken out

EXQUISITE hand-made
baby wear. Infants'
layettes, nursery furniture.

LOUISE
504 Woolworth Bldg.

Imping on BHI Folds, Ladies' 129 1/2
 Etc. Books Repaired. 130 1/2
ALTE R. E. HORTON 131 1/2
 BOOKBINDER 132 1/2
 Corner Stewart Street, 133 1/2
 PROVIDENCE, R. I. 134 1/2
Acts - Tours - Cruises 135 1/2
 Winter Vacation Suggestions 136 1/2
 dependent or Conducted 137 1/2
THE TRAVEL SERVICE, INC. 138 1/2
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EDITORIALS

"Germany approves the Security Pact" The words flashed under seas or through the air yesterday carried to the world the greatest promise of reconstruction and peace in Europe since the day of the armistice. By this act Germany resumes her standing in the family of nations, and the League finally enrolls the last of the civilized and progressive nations of Europe in its membership. Russia and Turkey alone remain without the pale in contented isolation along with the United States.

Harmony at Locarno

This is a happy termination to a protracted series of conferences and pourparlers which have throughout been notable for the very apparent eagerness of all nations concerned to reach an harmonious finish. To Locarno, a little red-roofed town looking out over the picturesque Lake Maggiore, have come the foremost statesmen of Great Britain, France, Germany and Italy. With the memory of a long series of fruitless conferences still fresh, the world looked with incredulity upon this one. But from the first a new temper was apparent. The conferees for the first time seemed to seek points of agreement rather than matters upon which a sharp divergence of opinion was certain. As a result each day's reports showed progress toward the desired goal.

Whether done with intent or otherwise, this proved shrewd tactics, for it resulted in the rapid formation of an optimistic sentiment at home. Toward the closing days of the conference, press comment was general to the effect that the conferees would not dare to break up and return to their respective states without some agreement, so general was the expectation that at last a substantial step toward European harmony would be taken.

In view of the general apprehension in the United States as to the significance and probable results of General von Hindenburg's election to the Presidency of the German Reich, it is interesting to note that his signature will be affixed to the Locarno pact and that his influence must have been cast upon its side. True, this action does not finally quiet all the issues which distress Germany and keep her at odds with the more western nations of Europe.

The treaties providing for arbitration of such vexed questions as the Polish-German frontier are yet to be perfected. And it may be expected that Germany within the League will be even more insistent upon the revision of the Versailles Treaty than Germany outside the League has been. But if these problems shall be approached in the spirit which has characterized the discussions at Locarno their solution in accordance with reason and harmony may confidently be anticipated. The really great significance of the pact lies in the evidence it furnishes of the willingness of France and Germany to abide in enduring peace. With this spirit thus manifested, the greatest menace to Europe is removed. Though more specific steps remain to be taken, they will doubtless follow now that the will to peace is manifest.

When the record of 1925 in international affairs comes to be made up it will show notable progress toward the reconstruction of Europe, the restoration of international harmony and the reconstruction of the financial edifice of civilized society. It will show the League of Nations contributing notably to this end with the United States outside. But it will further show that even though outside that organization, the United States has not failed of its duty, nor shirked its part in restoring normal conditions to a war-ravaged world.

So far as organized labor in the United States speaks through the American Federation of Labor, it has undertaken, as it expresses itself in resolutions adopted at the Atlantic City convention, to protect itself against being subordinated to the increasing introduction of labor-saving machinery and electric power. The protection sought, briefly, lies in the assurance of a proportionate increase in wages to insure an equalization of the purchasing power of the wage earner's dollar, and a decrease of working hours. The essence of the resolutions which, according to William Green, president of the organization, mark the beginning of a new era for American Labor, is contained in the following paragraph:

Organized Labor Looks Ahead

Social inequality, industrial instability and injustice must increase unless the workers' real wages—the purchasing power of their wages—coupled with a continuing reduction in the number of hours making up the working day, are progressed in proportion to man's increasing power of production.

It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that the delegates who finally voted unanimously for the adoption of this pronouncement hesitated to take the step which finally committed them to it. By their declaration, it must be assumed, the representatives of those wage earners affiliated with the American Federation of Labor seek in advance to claim for the workers for whom they no doubt speak with authority, every economic benefit which is to be gained by the development of super-power applied to production and by the greater development and use of labor-saving machinery. This policy, if organized labor finds it possible to enforce it, would make impossible any material reduction in production and distribution costs, thus depriving capital invested in manufacturing enterprises, as well as the consumers, representing the great mass of taxpayers, of a share of the benefits which should belong to it or to them. There is no mistaking the language used. It is declared that the purchasing power of the wages of labor, coupled with a continuing reduction of the hours constituting the working day, must progress in proportion to the increasing power of production.

An unselfish and unbiased view of the matter should convince the unprejudiced student that the benefits which are being derived, and the far greater benefits which in the future will be derived from more efficient and more econom-

ical production through the use of hydroelectric power and perfected labor-saving machinery, have not been bestowed or assured by those who now insist upon the privilege of enjoying the lion's share of them. The great super-power projects which have been developed have been financed largely by the public, the people, through their state or national governments. Those which may be developed in the near future may indeed demand the co-operative effort of neighboring friendly nations. Are these great structures being built only to assure to organized labor a higher wage and a shorter working week?

American labor, organized and unorganized, is now sharing quite liberally the fruits of industry and production. The worker, it may be agreed, has benefited through organization. Whether the militant tactics sometimes resorted to in an effort to enforce the demands for higher and ever higher wages and better working conditions have gained for him more than could have been otherwise realized is still a question. It is significant, however, that a resort to force is not as frequent today as formerly. There is apparent, happily, a willingness and a readiness to concede the reasonable demands of workers. But this fairness on the part of those who eventually must pay, directly or indirectly, the higher wages demanded by those who work with their hands, must not be abused. In the equalization of obligations, as well as in a sharing of present and prospective benefits, there is an equitable and a just basis which should be the guide.

In the Manufacturers Record not long since there was an article which had been contributed by David H. Clarke of Atlanta, Ga., a cotton-mill employee. It was entitled, "When Whisky Went Out Morals of Cotton Mill Villages Went Higher." And it constituted as strong an indorsement of prohibition as anyone could wish for. "There has been a gradual decrease in the use of alcoholic beverages and a marked increase in general welfare among southern cotton-mill employees since the enactment of the Eighteenth Constitutional Amendment," the writer started off bluntly by stating.

Mr. Clarke evidently writes of conditions with which he is perfectly familiar, as the whole tone of the article is one of plain statement of fact devoid entirely of theoretical considerations. The old-time drunkard, he gives assurance, has about faded out of the picture, and no one seems to replace him. "That is a sure sign of advancement," he comments, adding that the dry law closed the rum shop, and that so far as the cotton mill conditions in the south are concerned, things are in better shape. Among the improvements which this latter generalization includes is the fact that as a result of the decrease in liquor drinking, "morals went higher than we dared dream they would."

When one recalls the many specious arguments put forward by those who would have the people of America and the world believe that prohibition not only is not being enforced, but is actually resulting in an aggravated condition of immorality, such a picture of conditions carries great weight. A cotton mill employee, living in the midst of the environment he describes, is surely more trustworthy as an authority than some man writing maybe many hundreds of miles away. "With our population increasing faster than ever," says Mr. Clarke, "open drink shops would set the south back in morality and do the world at large an irreparable injustice by cutting down efficiency from the present high standard." And then he adds the forecast, which seems abundantly justified by his facts, that in ten years' time, if the regularly constituted authorities will do their duty in other districts, the cotton manufacturing centers in the south will have settled the question of drink most satisfactorily—not by force, but through education in the cotton manufacturing sections.

It is true that certain classes in the United States are successfully defying the prohibition law. It is also true that many who do not wish to see improvements in the general morale of the country are deliberately refusing to acknowledge benefits which are really obvious. But it is still more true that there are countless thousands who have been benefited by the prohibition movement in the United States. And it is equally true that the eyes of a large part of the world are upon the United States watching to see if finally and completely victorious in this great moral reform which it has instituted.

It would seem that there should be no great difficulty, in a matter where all the evidence is obtainable by anyone who makes an honest effort to ascertain the facts, to arrive at a fairly satisfactory conclusion. In the attempt to determine the reasonableness of rates imposed by owners and landlords in the larger cities of the United States, for instance, it should not be difficult, physical conditions being observable, to reach a just judgment. In New York, at the moment, the necessity of continuing public regulation of apartment and tenement rental charges is being discussed. Real estate owners insist that there is no longer any need of such supervision. The law, enacted almost five years ago, will expire by limitation on Feb. 15, 1926. Landlords claim that the housing crisis has passed and that the law should not be re-enacted.

While it appears to be the fact that in New York, and in some other large cities, the tendency is to reduce the rental charges on the higher priced apartments, perhaps because of an oversupply of such houses, there still exists a shortage in the supply of houses or tenements obtainable at prices which the average working man and wage earner is able to pay. A survey made by the New York Commission on Housing, filed in March last, described housing conditions as growing steadily worse instead

of better. Representatives of the rent payers insist that this emergency still exists, and that no material change could have taken place in the few months which have passed since the investigation was conducted.

But it appears to the casual observer that whatever may be claimed in support of the assertion that there has been a general and far-reaching reduction in rentals, the facts do not bear out the claim. Statistics compiled by federal investigators show the levels to be about as high as at any period since 1917. There are instances in which rates on the more expensive apartments have been shaded slightly, but the average rent payer has not benefited by this. High prices have driven many who might afford the more expensive apartments into cheaper and smaller homes.

The discussion in New York turns, quite naturally, upon the question of the reasonableness or the necessity of continuing some form of public regulation of rents. That same question is one which affects, in some degree at least, the people of every large community. It has been consistently argued that the charges levied upon the use of apartment house and tenement property dedicated to public occupancy may as properly be regulated by commissions or boards as are the charges levied by the proprietors of street railway, telephone, telegraph, water, electric light and power and other utilities compelled to submit to established supervisory and regulatory control.

Those owners and landlords who seek to prevent this regulation, as those in New York are now endeavoring to do, logically should make it appear that the rates imposed are, in fact, fixed by the law of supply and demand. The burden of proof should be placed upon them, it would seem, especially in a case where it is not agreed that normal conditions exist. It is unjust to demand that tenants shall indetermineately be compelled to pay rates which will show a profit upon the fictitious values placed upon properties which have been made the plaything of avaricious speculators who have plastered them with second, third, and fourth mortgages upon which usurious interest charges have been pledged. There must come, sooner or later, a readjustment of basic values. Losses must eventually be written off. It seems reasonable to insist that the wage earners should not forever be compelled to carry a burden which circumstance has compelled them to bear during the years of inflation, and which they cannot much longer endure.

It is a subject fraught with all kinds of possibilities for development which George Bernard Shaw has chosen for the series of six lectures to be given under the auspices of the Fabian Society between Oct. 22 and Nov. 26 at Kingsway Hall, London. For he has enigmatically named it "The Impossibilities of Freedom," and no one who has read his productions will be guilty of believing that he will do anything but treat it in a way worthy of its title.

But whether or no, the fact remains that a problem of the future, to which it is known that Mr. Shaw has given profound thought, will be the disposal of the leisure time that is bound to become more and more a feature of civilized life as the years roll by. "What will happen," he has asked, "when all our days except the whole holidays are half-holidays?" Of course the answer which must be forthcoming will be found in the arousing of the ambitions of the masses to an intensive culture of their higher selves. But until this comes to pass, it seems likely that there may be a time when, as he has warned, the old proverb, "Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do," will be forcibly brought before the human thought as something demanding serious attention.

As a matter of fact, there are no "impossibilities" of freedom. Through confusing "license" with "liberty," such a condition can easily be envisioned. But freedom itself, that normal state of man in which he is a law unto himself, in the right sense of that phrase, involves no impossibilities. Freedom includes all the possibilities of man's real nature. It carries with it both the sense of abundance of opportunity for good and the affluence of that dominion which rightly belongs to man. It will open the door to the finest and best in civilization, when understood and applied, and it represents an El Dorado by no means beyond the reach of humanity.

Editorial Notes

There were brave words which Canon Scott of Quebec, chaplain-in-chief of the Canadian forces in France during the World War, uttered at the Canadian Club of Boston the other night, when he urged that so long as the American and the British flags stand united, the world is safe. And yet he was fully justified in his further statement that "it is important that we Canadians keep our own individuality as a nation, for it is in that way that our union with our sister empire, the United States, will be most strongly cemented." Unity, the world is finding out, does not mean the obliteration of individuality. The very term, "United States," should serve to point this conclusion. When the world is also "united" in bonds of fellowship and kindly feeling, there will be a sense of individuality in evidence on every hand beyond anything that has been known before.

That honesty is the best policy is a truism which has been worn so nearly threadbare in the past that many seem to believe that it no longer represents a really practical truth. Hence when one finds nationally known business men speaking at an annual convention of advertising clubs, as was the case the other day in Springfield, Mass., and taking as their keynote, "Honesty in advertising, whether in retail or wholesale business, its value to individuals and communities, and its absolute necessity in business life," one smiles and welcomes the fact. Who says that the moral tone of American business today is not higher than it was a few years ago?

An American Trail of the Ages

By RUFUS STEELE

The progress of civilization, it has been observed, is the progress of transportation. One wishing to study the progress of civilization in the United States could have done no better, during the past summer, than to visit a strip of buffalo grass in southern Wyoming. From this mid-country vantage point, by a combination of circumstances, a man could grasp three significant chapters at once—could glimpse the heart of three spectacular epochs of transportation.

First, he was shown his country, emerging, two generations back, from that period in which intelligence moved across the continent at the pace of an ox. Then, swept to the other extreme, he was shown the wings on which the next generation will move. After that, if he had the mental strength to avoid accepting the commonplace as the commonplace, there was a third transportation show that could shed a white light on his country's mightiness in the present hour.

America at Yesterday, at Tomorrow and at Today—verily, it was grand drama for anybody with a capacity for three such acts and a will to think them through.

We left the train at old-new Cheyenne. In Cheyenne a merchant devotes one show window to the finest saddles that can be turned out of leather, and his other window to the clothes that Broadway wears. In Cheyenne a man may go about whiskered without attracting attention, while, on the other hand, they have a last year Governor.

Flat streets flowed off toward the first rolling hills. At a crossing we waited to let a ranchman in sombrero and overalls gallop past. He rested a straight back comfortably against the high cattle. His boots were thrust through the stirrups to the rear. He rocked along on a palomino range horse that would maintain the gait until nightfall unless bidden to break it by a lifting of the rein. It was a ground-gallop, determined but not wearying, with a speed reserve behind it that would be let out whenever asked for.

The cowboy was a figure that might vanish on the first day that there was no longer a profit in herds. But his mount was a factor stretching across the generations. Raised to importance by a region whose distances made any pace that did not spring over the ground intolerable, the horse will remain a factor as long as there are men who insist on living their lives remote from graded roads.

It was a horse we had come to see. It was an earlier horse—one having something of the Trojan glamour, but exceeding the wooden horse of Troy as much in rightful fame as in speed. It was the pony of the Pony Express. Just over the first range of hills, a space where the ankle-high buffalo grass seemed in loneliness for the buffalo that came no more, Julesburg was found.

Not Colorado's ambitious Julesburg of today, but a reconsecrated Julesburg of 1880. It was a supply depot on the overland trail to golden California and Acadia. O-gon: it was a gathering place for disoriented gentlemen who must let off a gun to fetch a challenge, and would provoke them to let off a gun. And, more to our point, it was a remount station for those first hulking carriers of the mail.

Before the motion picture camera we saw early history, and early drama live again in an atmosphere clouded by popping pistols, stampeding buffaloes and centaurs' pounding feet. Even as a play it made the heart leap. But Julesburg could not hold one's mind. Thought swung back and forth, forth and back with the fitting riders who were battling into a single piece the far edges of a country and all that lay between.

They were lone individuals, each of whom wrought a magnificent heroism while a continent flowed beneath his horse's feet. Out of Julesburg and on through the Rockies sped the rider, heading neither east nor Indian nor storm. Galloping, galloping, he saw the sun shining behind his glowing far destination. Galloping, galloping, he felt over his shoulder the rising sun of another day.

At bedtime we whisked over to Cheyenne's other edge to watch the night air mail-drop out of the sky. Churning black clouds shut off every star except those at the horizon. Flooded searchlights swung the white beam athwart a field of twisted buffalo grass. These were guide posts and landing lights for a brave young man from San Francisco who was thundering along somewhere in those tumbling clouds.

Another young man, agile in his leather clothes, had ordered his plane with tremendous swiftness from the shop and had tuned it until the grass behind his rudder ripped at those tumbling clouds.

All roads in England this week lead to the Olympia Motor Show. Huge crowds are attending, and the orders booked have exceeded the hopes of the most sanguine manufacturers. A feature has been the heavy buying of the British dominions and other export orders. The great prosperity of the motor industry has had an excellent effect on the general business feeling. It is felt, with so much buying power in evidence, that the country must be on the eve of a return to better industrial conditions and more widespread employment.

Although there have been several books written about the Bank of England, the committee of the library of the bank recently pointed out to the governor that no one has ever tried to tell the really human side of the bank during its 250 years of continuous existence. The governor has indorsed the view of the committee, and it is now believed that such a work would receive a wide audience among readers all over the world. The fact that the historic structure used by the bank is now being entirely rebuilt makes this a suitable time for such a book to be issued. W. M. Acres, who is connected with the bank and has written extensively on the subject, has been intrusted with the task of showing the world that the "Old Lady of Threadneedle Street" has a genuinely human as well as cold and businesslike side.

Artistry and craftsmanship were combined in the prosaic trade of groceryman at the national food exhibition in Agricultural Hall. Rules for the cheese-judging competition required each contestant to "iron each cheese once"; that didn't mean to take out the wrinkles but merely to bore it with an iron sampling auger for the purpose of tasting it. Also, the cheese was required to have the proper color and texture, for these counted for twenty out of a possible forty points in the score for perfection. The Wiltshire bacon purveyors showed such finesse that each slice seemed almost to have been shaved from the strip by a safety razor. And the widow dressing! There were all the colors of the landscape and the cubes of the futurist dexterously done by artists with eyes single to subtle color and beauty. The show, well patronized as usual, indicated progress in British merchandising.

A certain village north of London is very proud of its brass band, and the local squire exerts himself to keep it at a high pitch of efficiency. Feeling recently that the introduction of new talent might raise it up a bit, he inserted an advertisement in the local paper. Would-be musicians to an unheard-of number answered the advertisement and the squire was greatly surprised, not having expected that the entire county contained so many. But the mystery was solved when it was found that more than 90 per cent of the applicants were anxious to have a lash at the big drum.

An interesting development in modern cabling was recently demonstrated by the head office in London of the Western Union Telegraph and Cable Company to a large group of newspaper men, bankers and others. The formal opening of direct cable communication between London and San Francisco, nearly 7000 miles, without relay or break of any kind. The process is almost entirely automatic and is so well safeguarded that the possibility of error is practically eliminated. Each of the guests at the demonstration was invited to send a message to some individual known to be present at a similar demonstration at the San Francisco end of the line. The replies were received just as fast as it was possible for them to be written by the senders. "Heartiest greetings to you upon this occasion of the lessening of time and space between us and all people," responded the San Francisco bureau of The Christian Science

out of the clutching ground. "I've got to pick up twenty minutes between here and Chicago," he confided to us. "An observer in Utah has radioed that Slim is seventeen miles behind schedule, and he'll lose three minutes more in finding our field and boring down to it through that fermenting yeast up there."

Whether Slim did lose that precious three minutes more may never be proven by us. What we heard was a sudden skyward roaring; what we saw was sudden red and green lights as a ship. An unearthly, unoutlined ship it was, at once audible and visible when it burst out of that upside-down ocean of cloud. One wild, spiraling plunge, one fall, dimming-shriek, and the mail plane from California bumped and bounced and stopped beside us, within fifty feet of its waiting and throbbing successor.

Out of the fuselage crawled a weary creature in leather. Into the fuselage drove two husky helpers and sent mail sacks flying through the air along a line of men's hands until they rested snug in the fuselage of the other ship. A salute from the searchlights, the triumphant scream of an untrodden motor, a streak of white down the field, more port and starboard lights moving against dark clouds, and it was reasonably certain that the mail from Market Street would spin over State Street at breakfast-time and flutter into Broadway at lunch.

These fliers of the night linked up curiously with those riders of the day. With the broad sky to choose a road from, the fliers crossed the continent squarely above the ancient penny path. And even back when the penny came, it appears, this path was a beaten track. It was a heritage of the road. Back of the wheel, a back of the red man, elk and bison and wild goose fared east to west and west to east by this highroad that instinct told them was their way.

Migrating tribe, Covered Wagon, Pony Express, Overland Limited, Air Mail, each in turn tried other routes and each returned to the Trail of the Ages in tribute to the instinct of the beast.

Most dazzling of all those who had swept down that mellowing corridor was this new traveler by the air. As often as old Earth turned he was whispering to Atlantic and Pacific that they were but a single day apart. Trailing every sun, his engine flaunted a gossamer ribbon above a people whom geography can never again divide. It was a kind of rainbow, this ribbon, betokening the untidiness of the United States.

We boarded the Los Angeles Limited to roll along for a couple of days and think it all out. Profound reflection was difficult, so diverting were the travelers spread through the solid Pullmans of the train. Here were easterners going west to play; here were westerners going home to work; scores of the folk bound for one or another of a score of national parks; a staid delegation of Chinese diplomats going back to their reward in Peking; a party of rosy-cheeked Dutchmen going back after a holiday in Holland, to their fruitful planting in the Javaese mud.

We passed other editions of the Limited bound eastward to passengers as important in many quarters, no doubt, as our own. At least they had the look of it in that lightning instant of passing when an eye can see and guess so much.

And there were also many trains of windowless cars—light box cars which in spite of their tightness gave, now and again, a little clue on the outside that they carried goods originating in many states and in far corners of the globe. The old trail seemed to swim.

It was, verily, a great summer to stand on one's toes in old-new Cheyenne and follow the meaningful drama of transportation. It was a privilege to watch the rider gallop off into a storm-swept fastness with the bag he guarded with his life. It was thrilling to watch the flier tumble out of and climb back into the night cloud with your special delivery letter and mine. But it was something of a relief, in a grateful moment of realization, to watch the workaday Union Pacific, its method hiding the miracle of it all, moving masses of human beings and mountains of goods to the places where they were needed and must go. A soulless corporation was keeping the faith. It was fulfilling an obligation which, as customer of the Trail of the Ages, it appeared to accept cheerfully as something it owed to mankind.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in London

London

All roads in England this week lead to the Olympia Motor Show. Huge crowds are attending, and the orders booked have exceeded the hopes of the most sanguine manufacturers. A feature has been the heavy buying of the British dominions and other export orders. The great prosperity of the motor industry has had an excellent effect on the general business feeling. It is felt, with so much buying power in evidence, that the country must be on the eve of a return to better industrial conditions and more widespread employment.

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Monitor to the salutation from the London Bureau. The demonstration was merely a part of the great progress which has characterized cabling improvements during the past five years and shows graphically why cable companies continue to lay expensive cables in spite of the growth and development of wireless communication.

The problem of delivering mail at way stations from high speed postal planes is attracting the attention of several British inventors and it is felt certain that by the time air mail delivery comes into general operation the problem will be solved. It is planned to place the post office acquire open spaces in the towns where intermediate deliveries are to be made for use as receiving stations. It is expected that the planes will fly at a speed of about 100 miles per hour and at a height of 6000 feet. The mail droppers which are so far considered to have reached a practical stage, all employ the clockwork arresting system. At the proper place the aviator takes aim at the receiving station through a sort of bomb sight. The mail bag, to which is attached the arresting device and a parachute, drops like a stone, until about thirty feet from the ground, when the parachute automatically opens and allows the mail to be deposited gently on the ground.

There may be parts of the British Isles in which a motorcar is not of much use owing to bad roads or their precipitous nature, but there is one part where it is definitely forbidden. This is on Sark, the smallest inhabited island of the Channel group. As it is only some three and one-half miles long; by one and one-half miles wide at its broadest part, it is not what might be called a real necessity for a car. But a recently appointed official, being possessed of a motorcar, innocently took it with him. He was told he would not be allowed to use it, but his daughter nevertheless drove the car from the little harbor through the tunnel which forms the only entrance to the interior of the island up to the house in which they were to live. She was fined £2 and warned that a further offense would entail confiscation of the car and a fine of £10. The engine of the car now provides electric light for the owner's home.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or the Monitor responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"The Mystery of the Pacific"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: In a recent issue of the Monitor there was an article, "The Mystery of the Pacific," by Marc T. Green, which interested me greatly. As a child and during schooldays, I heard my father talk about and discuss all the ancient discoveries in North America. He was especially taken with the discoveries on the southeastern coast—the paved road into the Atlantic, the flora, fauna, etc., and the "Lost Atlantis" seemed not lost to me! So these Pacific islands and their lore and remainders are fascinating to me. One thing Mr. Green says in this article, however, does not agree with the Encyclopedia Britannica. In one paragraph he has these words: "Immense stone images and monoliths, weighing tons in some cases, and constructed of a material which neither exists at present nor is ever known to have existed in Easter Island." The Britannica says, Vol. VIII, p. 830 (Easter Island): "They are formed from a grey trachytic lava found at the east end of the island." The idea of a lost continent in the Pacific, too, is full of charm and fascinates one with its possibilities. Pratt, Kan. G. J. D.